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Tokyo Hosts Conference on Cambodian Rehabilitation

Sihanouk Arrives To Attend Meetings

OW1906151892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1456 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 (KYODO)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), arrived in Japan Friday night to attend an international conference aimed at assisting his country's rehabilitation.

Sihanouk is scheduled to hold talks with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa prior to the Tokyo conference to be held Monday.

In a statement released at the airport, Sihanouk said Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, had sent him a letter Friday morning saying he will also come to Japan.

Sihanouk said in his statement that he had himself sent a letter Wednesday urging the leader of the strongest of Cambodia's three guerrilla factions to attend the meeting.

However, Khieu Samphan did not make clear in his reply whether he will attend the meeting itself, Sihanouk said.

In Bangkok on Friday, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said his ministry has learned that Khieu Samphan will attend the Tokyo conference.

The Khmer Rouge announced last week it would not attend the Tokyo gathering, arguing that it will only serve to consolidate the rule of the Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

The conference, drawing representatives from some 30 countries, is expected to pledge 500 to 600 million dollars in assistance and coordinate efforts to rebuild the war-torn Cambodia.

Khmer Rouge Leader Arrives

OW2006125292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1113 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan arrived Saturday in Tokyo before an international conference Monday on aid to Cambodia.

Khmer Rouge military commander Son Sen accompanied Khieu Samphan on the flight from Bangkok.

It is still unclear whether Khieu Samphan will attend the Tokyo conference, Japanese sources said. He earlier had said the Khmer Rouge would boycott the conference.

Sihanouk Seeks 'Positive Results' From Conference

OW2106081192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Sunday that an international conference Monday on aid for rebuilding Cambodia, which is currently being overshadowed by political problems, "must bear positive results."

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Sadako Ogata told reporters that Sihanouk, head of the Supreme National Council (SNC), a national reconciliation body, made the remarks at a meeting with her at a Tokyo hotel.

The meeting followed a gathering of Sihanouk and the leaders of the four rival Cambodian factions in the SNC, where Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said he would boycott Monday's session.

In an apparent reference to that political development, Ogata quoted Sihanouk as saying efforts must be made by all parties to overcome problems in the Cambodian peace process.

Ogata said she spoke with Sihanouk about the status of the UNHCR refugee repatriation and resettlement effort of well more than 300,000 Cambodians in camps across the border in Thailand.

The UNHCR reported at Saturday's prepatory meeting for the conference that so far 32,000 refugees have been repatriated and 43,000 are expected to be returned to their native land by the end of June.

Providing that the clearing of mines proceeds smoothly and financial support remains adequate, the UNHCR aims to repatriate a monthly average of 25,000 refugees for the rest of the year, so by the end of 1992 there would be an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 left, the officials at the meeting were told.

Khmer Rouge Leader Declines To Attend Meeting

OW2106021792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said Sunday he will not attend a ministerial meeting in Tokyo on Monday on the reconstruction of Cambodia.

Khieu Samphan made the remark after attending a meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) at a Tokyo hotel.

He told reporters he will skip the Monday meeting because his presence there "could lead to misunderstanding."

He added SNC is powerless because of budgetary and other problems.

Informed sources said SNC chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk also attended the Sunday session.

More on Khieu Samphan Boycott

OW2106042992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0346 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said Sunday he will not attend a Tokyo conference Monday on rebuilding Cambodia but it is unclear what Khmer Rouge representatives would participate. [sentence as received]

"If I participate in the conference it could lead to misunderstanding," Khieu Samphan told reporters. "We don't want to lead international opinion to think that we agree for what is not in the spirit and letter of the Paris agreement."

The Khmer Rouge and Cambodia's three other warring factions signed the U.N.-brokered accord in October but the Khmer Rouge insists the U.N mission in the country and the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government are not living up to the treaty, designed to end 13 years of war and bring democratic rule.

The titular head of the strongest guerrilla faction was speaking after a meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC), the interim government-guerrilla reconciliation body, at a Tokyo hotel.

Khieu Samphan, who arrived in Japan on Saturday, said earlier this month he would not come to Tokyo but reversed that decision after urgings from Thailand and China.

Yasushi Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), has charged the Khmer Rouge with not living up to its Paris commitments by not allowing UNTAC to inspect its zones of control and by refusing to join the other three factions in the grouping of all armies into cantonments for partial disarmament and demobilization.

The Khmer Rouge says UNTAC is shirking its duties under the Paris accord to fully verify the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces that ousted the group from power in early 1979 and which it alleges are still in the country in vast numbers.

The Khmer Rouge says UNTAC is also obliged to give more administrative power to the SNC but instead is fostering the rival Phnom Penh government, which controls 80 percent of the country.

"The SNC is powerless," Khieu Samphan said. "So how can we talk about aid and assistance to the budget of the Supreme National Council when it does not yet have any budget or any balance of payments."

Khieu Samphan's earlier refusal to come to Tokyo is linked to Khmer Rouge opposition to part of U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's appeal fo. 595 million dollars from international donors for rehabilitation—interim aid to restore basic services to Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge specifically rejects Butrus-Ghali's call for more than 110 million dollars in support for public-sector financing, which the group says would only serve to consolidate the Phnom Penh government and win it de facto international recognition.

Monday's conference expects to group more than 30 countries to pledge aid for both short-term rehabilitation and longer-term reconstruction—rebuilding infrastructure and other major works—in the war-torn country.

At preparatory talks Saturday, Bernt Bernander, UNTAC's director of rehabilitation, said public-sector financing is needed to ensure that local administrative machinery functions throughout the transitional period and that the new government emerging from general elections set for next spring "inherits a viable administration and economy."

Bernander said any administrative entities established by any Cambodian party would be eligible for such support, adding all such disbursements "would be rigorously controlled by UNTAC."

The Khmer Rouge was represented at Saturday's working-level talks by Mak Ben, a member of the SNC secretariat. Officials said he did not speak out during the meeting.

The heads of all four factions attended Sunday's meeting, which was presided over by SNC leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

After the talks, Hun Sen, prime minister of the Phnom Penh government, told reporters the participants were "unable to reach a compromise" because of Khieu Samphan.

An aide to Sihanouk, relating Sunday's meeting, said Khieu Samphan at one point told the meeting he will attend Monday's ministerial meeting. After the meeting, however, Khieu Samphan told reporters he will skip the Monday session.

Changes Mind; Agrees To Attend

OW2106114692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Foreign Ministry officials said Sunday that Khmer Rouge guerrilla leader Khieu Samphan has reversed his earlier decision to boycott a major conference Monday in Tokyo on aid to rebuild the war-ravaged Cambodia.

Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa told international political figures at a reception at a Tokyo hotel that "representatives from all the Cambodian parties are attending this ministerial conference tomorrow."

Kakizawa did not say whether Khieu Samphan, who told reporters earlier in the day he would boycott the meeting, would lead the radical faction's delegation, though it was apparent from the applause that was what he meant.

A senior Foreign Ministry source later confirmed that the Khmer Rouge leader, who had earlier reversed a decision not to come to Tokyo at all, would attend the conference.

The source said efforts had been made all day to get Khieu Samphan to attend after he told reporters he would boycott it because international aid to Cambodia would serve mainly to prop up and consolidate the rule of the rival Vietnamese-installed government in Phnom Penh.

Foreign Ministry sources said that Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Supreme National Council, a government-guerrilla reconciliation body, and Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada held separate talks with Khieu Samphan earlier in the day.

They said Owada took the occasion to urge the Khmer Rouge to join the other three Cambodian factions in entering the crucial second phase of last October's U.N.-brokered Paris peace agreement.

The Khmer Rouge, alleging that Vietnamese forces remain in the country, is the only faction that has refused to group its forces in U.N.-supervised cantonments for disarmament and demobilization.

Kakizawa, speaking before the leaders of the four Cambodian factions as well as foreign ministers of such countries as Indonesia and Australia, implicitly called on the Khmer Rouge to join in the peace process.

"The peace process in now in its second phase and faces difficulties for its implementation," said Kakizawa, who was filling in for the ailing Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe.

"I sincerely hope that the wisdom and persevering efforts of those concerned will overcome these difficulties and that the peace process from now will proceed as scheduled," he said.

A senior Foreign Ministry source told Japanese reporters later that there is a good possibility a separate meeting will be held in Tokyo to discuss military and political issues.

At the meeting, the four Cambodian factions, Japan, and countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would seek to facilitate the Khmer Rouge's participation in the second phase of the peace process.

They would have to tackle Khmer Rouge demands that the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) make stronger efforts to fulfill the Paris peace accord's call for verifying the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

The meeting would also have to tackle Khmer Rouge demands the SNC [Supreme National Council] be accorded more administrative power, a measure which would diminish the power of the Phnom Penh Government.

The source said the meeting, at least in Japan's view, would not be viewed as an alternative to the Khmer Rouge's recent call for a conference of the signatories of the Paris accord to review it in detail.

The source indicated that China and Thailand, which have some influence with the Khmer Rouge, joined Sihanouk and Japan in persuading Khieu Samphan to attend the aid meeting.

He said there was unanimous agreement among the countries participating in Monday's conference that it is premature to talk about an economic embargo against the Khmer Rouge to compel them to be more conciliatory.

Officials Confirm Khieu Samphan Attendance

OW2106110192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Parliamentary Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said Sunday evening that all the representatives of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) will attend a Monday ministerial meeting on Cambodian reconstruction.

Supplementing Kakizawa's remark, another senior Foreign Ministry official said that Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan will take part in the meeting.

Khieu Samphan told reporters earlier Sunday he would not attend Monday's session, saying, "if I participate in the conference it could lead to misunderstanding."

On Sunday afternoon SNC Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk met Khieu Samphan in a last ditch attempt to persuade the Khmer Rouge leader to attend the conference on rebuilding the war-torn country, Foreign Ministry sources said.

Vice Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada also met Khieu Samphan to urge him to participate the meeting, the sources said.

Khieu Samphan told Owada that the Khmer Rouge opposes international aid to Cambodian reconstruction as it only reinforces the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh Government, they said. Khieu Samphan also told Owada that Vietnamese troops have not completely withdrawn from Cambodia.

Working-Level Meeting Held; Khmer Rouge Present

BK2006055692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0455 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 (AFP)—Three Khmer Rouge delegates turned up Saturday for a working-level meeting here to prepare for a ministerial conference on Cambodian reconstruction that is to begin Monday, Western diplomats said.

The ministerial conference to coordinate international assistance to rebuild Cambodia will gather representatives of 32 countries, including the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, as well as 12 international organizations and the E.C.

The Khmer Rouge, who are currently impeding the implementation of the peace plan in Cambodia, had initially said they would not participate in the Tokyo parleys, but changed their minds Friday without giving an immediate explanation.

Khmer Rouge leaders Khieu Samphan and Son Sen are expected here Saturday evening, a Japanese official said, adding however that he did not yet know whether they would attend the ministerial conference itself.

France has called for a smaller version of the October peace talks in Paris to be held in the sidelines of the Tokyo meeting, bringing together the four warring Cambodian factions, the five permanent Security Council members, Indonesia and Japan.

This "mini-conference" would seek to restart the peace process in Cambodia.

The proposal has already been accepted by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who arrived in Tokyo on Friday, western diplomats said.

But new discussions were expected Saturday and Sunday to try to bring about such a meeting.

Saturday's preparatory meeting was to be devoted to discussion and elaboration of a political statement, to be adopted Monday by the ministerial conference, calling on all Cambodian sides to respect the Paris agreement.

An economic statement outlining aid needs and creating an International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia (ICORC) to coordinate international aid is also to be adopted Monday.

The ministerial conference is being co-hosted by Japan and the U.N. Development Program.

Finalizes Draft Documents

OW2006151692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1443 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—A working-level meeting on the rebuilding of Cambodia ended Saturday with Japanese organizers expressing optimism that Monday's ministerial session will yield the 595 million dollars needed to restore basic services to the country. Japan is prepared to offer 150 million dollars toward United Nations Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali's aid request. The Japanese pledge is likely to be the largest made by any of the 33 participating countries and 13 international organizations, Foreign Ministry sources said.

"Japan, as host country, is ready and eager to make a substantial contribution to the secretary general's appeal," said an official briefing reporters on the outcome of Saturday's talks.

The U.N. Development Program, which is cosponsoring Monday's conference with Japan, announced at the meeting that it would earmark about 57 million dollars for Cambodia, including 36 million dollars in newly committed assistance. The meeting Saturday was attended by representatives of all four rival Cambodian factions in the Supreme National Council (SNC) reconciliation body.

The Khmer Rouge, the strongest of the three factions that had fought the Vietnamese-installed Phnom Penh government since 1979, was represented by Mak Ben, a member of the SNC Secretariat. Officials said he did not speak during the meeting.

Only hours after the meeting ended, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan arrived in Tokyo, joining fellow SNC members Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann. Khieu Samphan earlier had said he would not come to Tokyo. Officials said it is still not clear whether he will actually attend the ministerial meeting or if he will engage in other activities such as an expected SNC meeting on Sunday.

At Saturday's talks, Bernt Bernander, director of rehabilitation for the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), made the case for public-sector financing, opposed by the Khmer Rouge on the grounds it would unfairly bolster the Phnom Penh government ahead of the elections planned for next April or May. Bernander said that such financing, including salaries for government employees, is needed to ensure that the administrative machinery functions throughout the transitional period and that the new government emerging from the elections "inherits a viable administration and economy."

He said all Cambodian parties are eligible for public financing for any administrative entities they have established, adding that all disbursements "would be rigorously controlled by UNTAC." Noting Khmer Rouge opposition to budget support, he recommended that until the four factions can agree, resources for budget support be merely prepared, while UNTAC promotes other rehabilitation activities the factions do agree on.

Much of Saturday's meeting was spent finalizing drafts of two documents to be adopted at Monday's ministerial conference. One outlines plans for what the U.N. calls the rehabilitation of the country—the restoration of basic public services through 1993—and for the reconstruction of the infrastructure after that.

The other document calls for full and timely implementation of last October's U.N.-brokered Paris peace agreement and compliance with its provisions by all its signatories. The second document is especially timely in view of the Khmer Rouge's refusal to join the other factions in entering the crucial second phase of the peace process, in which the four armies are to group in U.N.-supervised cantonments to be disarmed and demobilized.

Japanese officials say the conference also has a political aim and express hope the Khmer Rouge will be moved to comply with its Paris commitments through the pressure of the 33 countries at the conference, including China and Thailand, which yield the most influence over the radical faction.

Officials said participants at Saturday's meeting confirmed the importance of holding a "free and fair" general election and agreed on the need to expedite the return of more than 300,000 Cambodian refugees in Thailand to participate in the voting.

A special envoy of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said at the meeting that the UNHCR so far has repatriated 32,000 refugees and expects that by the end of June 43,000 will have been returned to their native land. The envoy said the UNHCR aims to repatriate about 25,000 refugees a month during the rest of the year, so by the end of 1992 there would be an estimated 100,000 to 150,000 waiting to return. The UNHCR representative appealed for greater help for the repatriation, through financial support and the opening and maintaining of roads and bridges.

Officials said a certain result of Monday's conference will be the forming of an international committee on the reconstruction of Cambodia to coordinate assistance after the elections. The conference is Japan's greatest effort so far in the Cambodian peace process and follows the passage of legislation last Monday that would allow the Japanese military to participate in U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cambodia.

Monday's meeting, which will be opened by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, will be attended by UNTAC head Yasushi Akashi, leaders of the Cambodian factions, and such figures as Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Gareth Evans, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, and Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin.

Urges Accord Implementation

OW2006115692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1035 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—A working-level meeting for a conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia agreed Saturday that a "timely and complete" implementation of the Paris peace accord is important in rebuilding the war-torn nation, Foreign Ministry officials said.

But they fell short of reaching specific agreements for the ministerial session Monday, the officials said.

"There are still fluid aspects," an official said, adding that Saturday's discussions focused on basic matters, such as reports on Cambodia's economic conditions and the current situation in the repatriation of Cambodian refugees.

Foreign ministers from 32 nations and representatives of 12 international organizations are to attend Monday's meeting.

The working-level participants confirmed the importance of having a "fair and free" election in Cambodia in the spring of 1993, and that the return of the refugees is important to the election, the officials said.

They also basically agreed to set up an international committee on the reconstruction of Cambodia to coordinate assistance after the elections, they said.

The session also discussed an early deployment of personnel to military and nonmilitary duties for the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

The delegates are scheduled to draft two declarations, one on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia and the other on the peace process, the officials said.

The session was expected to assess the amount of assistance needed to rebuild Cambodia, but the officials said no specific figures were given during the meeting.

U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali estimates 595 million dollars will be needed to rebuild the war-ravaged country.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the interim Supreme National Council (SNC), the leaders of Cambodia's four warring factions, and Yasushi Akashi, chief of the UNTAC, are scheduled to attend Monday's ministerial conference.

Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, militarily the strongest faction against the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government, reversed an earlier decision Friday and said he would attend the conference. He is to arrive in Tokyo Saturday night.

Khmer Rouge members attended the working-level session, but the officials said they made no comment during the meeting.

The World Bank, in a report presented at the meeting, pointed out the need to prevent a further deterioration of basic public services and infrastructure, and to improve services to ensure the restoration of an effective administration before the 1993 elections.

It presented a number of recommendations for motivating civil service workers and making them more professional.

The report also proposed measures to reinforce the authority of the central administration to implement the reconstruction policies.

"The successful implementation of the Paris agreements requires restoring a sustainable degree of economic stability to minimize social and regional tensions that could frustrate national reconciliation," it said.

Meanwhile, Japanese Government sources said Saturday Japan will pledge about 150 million dollars in aid to help rebuild Cambodia.

The sources said the commitment will be made at a ministerial meeting Monday at an international conference on the rehabilitation of Cambodia.

They said the aid will include an unspecified amount of grant money.

Fails To Condemn Khmer Rouge

BK2106040092 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 92 pp A1, A2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Excerpt] Tokyo—The preparatory meeting of the Tokyo conference on Cambodia yesterday agreed not to condemn the Khmer Rouge by name despite the faction's refusal to cooperate with the United Nations brokered peace plan in an effort to persuade it to fully implement the process.

The one-day working session yesterday ended "smoothly" without any pending questions on the Khmer Rouge's intransigence. The participants from 32 countries agreed to two draft documents—"Declaration on the Cambodian Peace Process" and "Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia".

The ministerial meeting on Monday will be given the two documents for approval.

A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official was happy that the meeting did not condemn the Khmer Rouge and thereby isolate it further.

Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan, reversed his earlier decision not to come to Tokyo. But it is not known whether he would attend the ministerial meeting on Monday.

A Khmer Rouge delegate said Khieu was here to attend the Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting, to be held Sunday. The Japanese Foreign Ministry was unable to confirm Khieu's attendance at Monday's conference.

But an international relief worker, who took part in the meeting, said that there could be surprises on Monday when ministers sit in at the meeting.

"They don't want to hit too hard too quickly now," he said referring to the atmosphere at the meeting.

The political declaration will not identify the Khmer Rouge but the Marxist group would be referred to as "one party", which refused to cooperate with the UN peace plan.

The document would simply express "serious concern" over the difficulties the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) was facing in implementing the peace plan by not allowing the necessary deployment of UNTAC forces before and after the second phase began on June 13.

The document will urge the Khmer Rouge to cooperate with UNTAC for a full and timely implementation of the second phase of the cease-fire and be obligated to the Paris peace agreement.

The Khmer Rouge has refused to comply with the crucial second phase of the peace plan, in which all Cambodian factions would be disarmed under UN supervision.

The group also refused to allow UNTAC access to areas under its control prompting the UNTAC chief Yasushi Akashi to criticize it for violating the peace agreement reached in Paris last October.

Khieu said that his group would not cooperate until the UN has verified the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

The declaration also stresses the need to have full deployment of UNTAC troops and civilian administrators as soon as possible to ensure a neutral political environment in Cambodia.

Another declaration touched on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia and guidelines to assist Cambodia's war-shattered economy.

It calls for impartial assistance that would benefit all regions of Cambodia and reach all levels of society. The aid must be supportive of self-help efforts of the Cambodian people themselves.

The working session also agreed to tone down UNTAC's earlier suggestion that it should have the authority to overrule the SNC on screening and approving rehabilitation projects. In the new version both UNTAC and SNC will work closely together to review all donor assisted programmes.

The document, which included an annex of the role of the International Committee on Reconstruction of Cambodia, calls on representatives of participating countries to provide assistance to Cambodia during the rehabilitation and reconstruction period through appropriate approaches. Special attention must be given to, the adverse effects that could occur in Cambodia's environment and social condition.

Monday's meeting will be opened by Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa with speeches by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, chairman of SNC, and Yasushi Akashi, chief of UNTAC, and UN Development Programme Administrator William Drapers.

Among the high-level delegation heads attending are Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Gareth Evans, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, Singapore Foreign Minister Wong Kan Seng, Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus and US Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin is scheduled to arrive here tonight and will stay for an extra day after the conference to discuss with business representatives ways of improving Thailand's image following last month's bloodshed. [passage omitted]

Thai Team Defends Role in Cambodia at Talks

BK2106041692 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 92 p A2

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] Tokyo—Thailand has informed the preparatory meeting of the conference on Cambodia that it no longer provides assistance to the Khmer Rouge and that it has cooperated closely with the international community in implementing the United Nations-brokered peace plan.

Conference sources said the Thai delegation successfully defended its position against the effort of "some countries" to highlight the role of countries sharing a common border with Cambodia.

At the working session yesterday, senior officials from 32 countries and 15 international organizations heard reports from various delegates on the situation in Cambodia.

In an earlier four-page draft on the "Tokyo Declaration on the Cambodian Peace Process", there was a statement proposed by some Western countries to call on those states "whose territories are adjacent to Cambodia" to fully implement the UN peace plan.

A Thai delegate said that even though the statement was vague and could refer to Thailand, Vietnam and Laos, Thailand did not want to see it included in the final document.

Deputy Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs Sarot Chawanwirat told the working session that Thailand was committed to the UN peace framework and has been cooperating fully with the UN in carrying out the peace process.

Western representatives have long suspected Thailand's relationship with the Khmer Rouge, which is responsible for the mass killing of Cambodians during their brief reign from 1975-78.

They believe Thailand still continues to provide aid to the Khmer Rouge and is connected with the group's recent refusal to cooperate with the UN and its intransigence.

The West also believes that the money from gemstones and timber obtained by the Khmer Rouge from trading with Thailand has strengthened the guerrilla group and its tough policy against the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

A senior Thai Foreign Ministry official, however, defended his country, saying that the Khmer Rouge does not cooperate because they are unfairly treated inside Cambodia by UNTAC. The group, he added, also wants to see the Supreme National Council (SNC), which enshrines the sovereignty of Cambodia, enjoy more power in running the war-torn country.

He said Thailand can only urge the Khmer Rouge to cooperate in implementing the peace process, but "Thailand cannot negotiate with them."

Many countries, he said, continue to view Thailand with suspicion as it has not yet submitted a report to reaffirm that it is no longer a conduit for foreign assistance, which is required under the Paris peace plan.

The plan calls for a reconfirmation of the cessation of foreign aid to all Cambodian factions four weeks after the beginning of phase two on June 13.

Vietnam submitted its reaffirmation to UNTAC on June [illegible] saying that it had stopped all aid to the Phnom Penh government.

Thailand, which was credited with persuading the Khmer Rouge to attend the Tokyo meeting, is expected to provide reaffirmation of its commitment to the UN peace plan, especially during the implementation of phase two, in the near future according to the sources.

UNTAC will disarm all Cambodian factions and demobilize 70 per cent of the estimated 200,000 armed fighters.

Thailand has already set up 10 check points along Thai-Cambodian border to be manned jointly by Thai and UNTAC officials to monitor the cessation of foreign aid. Each check point will have 10 UNTAC soldiers and civilians.

The check points are in Chong Apma, Chong Sa-ngum, Chong Chom, Chong Ta-muoi, Ta Phraya, Ban Nunsangna, Poipet, Chong Thapprik, Chong Phakkat and Chong Muandan. The deployment of UNTAC troops at these checkpoints will be completed on June 30.

Sihanouk Welcomes Tokyo's Peacekeeping Legislation

OW2006101192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0938 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Saturday welcomed Japanese legislation that would allow Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to join United Nations peacekeeping operations in Cambodia, Japanese officials said.

Sihanouk expressed the welcome in a meeting with Koshiro Ishida, chairman of Komeito, Japan's second largest opposition party, at a Tokyo hotel.

Sihanouk, chairman of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), arrived in Tokyo on Friday to attend an international ministerial conference on Cambodian reconstruction Monday. The SNC is a national reconciliation body in which the four former warring factions in the 13-year Cambodian war are represented.

The Diet, Japan's legislature, enacted the U.N. Peacekeeping Cooperation Law June 15.

Replying to Ishida's question about the prospects that the Khmer Rouge will lay down its weapons, Sihanouk said the faction should realize it will have to fight the whole world if it continues to refuse to disarm its troops under the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

The Cambodian prince said he will meet Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan in Tokyo for about two hours Sunday. Khieu Samphan will also attend the aid conference.

Sihanouk said China no longer exerts influence on the Khmer Rouge, adding that only the Thai military can influence the faction through its ties with Khmer Rouge forces.

Sihanouk Seeks Japan's Aid in Rebuilding

OW2006132192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk told Japanese opposition leader Keigo Ouchi on Saturday that Cambodia wants Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to help construct roads and bridges under the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

In a meeting with Ouchi, head of the Democratic Socialist Party, Sihanouk also urged Japan to send police officers to the war-torn Southeast Asian country to help restore order and security, Japanese officials said.

Ouchi's party joined the government Liberal Democratic Party and the No. 2 opposition party Komeito in passing a bill June 15 that allows the government to send SDF troops to join U.N. peacekeeping missions in Cambodia or other trouble spots.

On Saturday Sihanouk also met with Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida, and Makoto Tanabe, leader of the largest opposition group, the Social Democratic Party, which strongly opposed the U.N. peacekeeping cooperation legislation.

In his meeting with Ishida, Sihanouk, chairman of Cambodia's national reconciliation body, the Supreme National Council, said he welcomed the legislation which allows SDF personnel to join U.N. peacekeeping operations in Cambodia.

Sihanouk told Tanabe that the Khmer Rouge, one of the four Cambodian factions, is disturbing the UNTAC's peace efforts, and that he personally called on Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan to attend Monday's Tokyo conference on Cambodia's reconstruction.

Khieu Samphan, accompanied by his faction's military commander Son Sen, flew to Tokyo Saturday.

Sihanouk told the Japanese opposition leaders that he will hold an SNC meeting with the leaders of three other factions in Tokyo Sunday morning. All four factions are represented in the SNC.

Sihanouk was quoted as saying, "I don't know whether Khieu Samphan will attend the Tokyo conference."

The prince told the Japanese opposition leaders he will try to persuade Khieu Samphan to attend the conference.

Sihanouk said, "I will tell Khieu Samphan the Khmer Rouge should accept the UNTAC's peacekeeping operations to disarm its troops as it signed a peace agreement in Paris." All four Cambodian factions last October signed the Paris accord.

The Cambodian leader told Ishida that a Cambodian election may be delayed if the Khmer Rouge continues to block UNTAC peacekeeping efforts. The election is scheduled to be held next spring.

Sihanouk said China no longer exerts influence on the Khmer Rouge, adding that only the Thai military can influence the faction.

The former Cambodian king arrived in Tokyo on Friday to attend the international conference on Monday for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia.

Miyazawa Meets Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan

OW2206044392 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Prior to the conference on Cambodian reconstruction, Prime Minister Miyazawa met Chairman Sihanouk, Pol Pot faction's representative Khieu Samphan, and other officials.

During this meeting, Prime Minister Miyazawa stated that Japan will offer all the cooperation it can for the realization of peace. Chairman Sihanouk replied that he hoped that the Pol Pot faction's representative Khieu Samphan would cooperate to effect the full implementation of the Paris accord. In view of the enactment of the Japanese peacekeeping operations cooperation law, Chairman Sihanouk said that he hoped that the Japanese engineering corps and other units would play an active role in the social aspect. To this, Prime Minister Miyazawa stressed that manpower contributions to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia will start as soon as preparations are completed.

Japan

Envoy Says Growth in Trade Surplus Temporary

OW1906013792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0045 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Washington, June 18 KYODO—Newly appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States Takakazu Kuriyama said Thursday he is concerned about the growing bilateral trade imbalance, but he believes the expansion of Japan's trade surplus is temporary.

Kuriyama told the U.S. Congressional Economic Leadership Institute that Tokyo is currently watching the effects of past economy-stimulating measures, but added it is possible that the government may take additional steps if it finds the measures insufficient.

The ambassador said trade will balance out when the currently slumbering Japanese economy recovers.

He also stressed Japan's firm intention to work on expanding domestic demand.

Okinawans Oppose U.S. Marine Landing Exercise

OW1806165292 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 18 Jun 92 Morning Edition p 23

[Text] On 17 June the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa announced their intention to undertake a landing assault exercise on 19-20 June called "Valient Usher 92", a united land and air force exercise which will use such training grounds as Kincho and Ginozason. The 11th Marine Expeditionary Corps aboard the warships of the First Landing Corps of the Seventh Fleet will make the landing with amphibious vehicles and high-speed hover-craft, and will carry out exercises at the Central Training Ground at Camps Hansen and Schwab. Pacifist and democratic prefectural organizations are strongly opposed to the invasion exercise, which will be undertaken by a fully armed marine unit in commemoration of the WW II dead on the eve of Memorial Day (23 June).

According to the press section of the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in Okinawa, the number of armed forces personnel which will participate in the exercise is expected to be about 300 people for small-scale training. The Marine Expeditionary Corps attached to the Seventh Fleet has just been assigned on a six-month rotation basis; it will stop by Okinawa to take part in the exercise on its way to take up deployment duties in the West Pacific and Indian Ocean.

Training will commence early in the morning, with landing exercises to be carried out at the White Beach Area on 19 June, and invasion and assault operations to be launched from Camp Hansen to the Central Training Ground on 20 June.

The fleet will be composed of a landing assault ship (a helicopter carrier), a landing transport ship, a dock-type landing ship, and a tank-landing ship. Landings will be conducted from these ships with light armored vehicles (LAC); landing vehicles, tracked (LVT); and landing craft, air-cushioned (LCAC) supported by attack and transport helicopters. In addition, AV8 Harrier vertical take-off and landing aircraft, which give out strong explosive sounds, will be engaged in shooting and bombing practice at Idesuna Island Training Ground. There will be no tanks involved in the landing.

There will also be much hustle and bustle at Futenma Air Station and Kadena Air Base, both of which will be geared to the exercise; violent explosive sounds are expected.

"Valient Usher" has even been launched by landing fleets at training grounds in the Philippines and the West Pacific. The last time such training was carried out on Okinawa was in June 1987 with about 2,000 people involved.

With respect to the planned exercise, Vice Chairman Isamu Yamakawa of the Safeguarding the Constitution Anti-Security Treaty Prefectural People's Council protested to the U.S. military and the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau, saying: "The people of the prefecture have Memorial Day as a holiday. We firmly disapprove of the training exercise being conducted by the U.S military in disregard for the feelings of the Okinawan people. We have experienced the battle of Okinawa as well as the atomic air raids at Nagasaki and Hiroshima, and as a lesson we have continued in our efforts to defend the peace Constitution. We will raise objections to the landing exercise—held by the U.S. military immediately after the enactment of the PKO Law—by stirring up public opinion in the people of Okinawa."

Again Chairman Masao Miyagi of the United Action Liaison Council for the Repeal of the Security Pact and the Protection of Livelihood and Democracy said: "On no account can we approve the training exercise which tramples the yearnings of the people of the prefecture for peace. The forceful approval of the PKO Law—after repeated violent action by the Liberal Democratic Party, Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party—also took place in June, the month for holding memorial services for the war dead. The people of Okinawa, who 47 years ago witnessed hell along with the Japanese troops who were pursued from the central to the southern part of Okinawa, will be force to recall the battle of Okinawa as a result of the landing exercise of the U.S. military to be held. It is necessary for us to resort to some sort of protest."

G-7 'Poised' To Approve Soviet Nuclear Plan

OW1906113392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—The world's seven leading industrial nations are poised to agree to contribute 700 million dollars over five years to clean up unsafe nuclear power plants in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, a government source said Friday.

The source said the agreement is likely to emerge from the July summit of the leaders of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations in Munich, Germany, but some details remain to be worked out.

The financial contribution would be provided as an emergency step through a fund for Russia in the London-based European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), which was set up to help the former Soviet bloc states, the source said.

The issue of how to reduce the risk of nuclear power plant accidents in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union is expected to be a major topic at the summit where a multibillion-dollar program to finance the closure of some plants and the renovation of others will be debated.

Japan, Britain, France, Canada, Italy, the United States and Germany make up the G-7.

Germany has been strongly pressing for a massive program to ease the danger of widespread radioactive contamination from a disaster like the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Ukraine.

The source said negotiations are under way on providing funds through the World Bank to shut down 26 Soviet-designed nuclear plants, including 16 which are the same type as the Chernobyl plant.

But the G-7 nations remain at odds over the aid, with Japan and the United States opposed to it on the grounds that closing unsafe plants should be done without grants in aid, the source said.

Japan, for its part, is unwilling to go much beyond the 700 million dollar emergency package and plans to limit additional assistance to providing safety equipment for nuclear plants, the source said.

EBRD President Jacques Attali said while visiting Japan earlier this year that about 2 billion dollars would be needed for safety improvements for existing plants and closing unsafe plants in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Kanemaru: Russia Too Slow in Territory Dispute

OW2006112292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Powerful conservative politician Shin Kanemaru accused Russia of being too slow to settle a decades-long territorial dispute with Japan, saying there had been no worse liar than the former Soviet Union.

Kanemaru, vice president of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, said "The Soviet Union is as different as day from night from the United States," which returned Okinawa to Japan in 1972.

He was speaking at a campaign rally for an LDP candidate in the July election for the House of Councillors.

Kanemaru said the Soviet Union seized four Japanese islands off Hokkaido without any fighting nor loss of life, while the U.S. returned Okinawa despite the deaths of 20,000 soldiers.

The LDP's chief power broker was critical of Russian President Boris Yeltsin's step-by-step solution plan on the islands' future, which he said could not settle the dispute in two or three decades.

PRC Friendship Leader on Imperial Visit Hopes

OW2006112192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1045 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—The visiting president of the China-Japan Friendship Association said Saturday that China's position of welcoming a trip by Emperor Akihito this year to Beijing remains unchanged.

Sun Pinghua said, "As the president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, I will wholeheartedly welcome his trip, if realized. I would be pleased to see his trip come through."

Sun said as the proposed imperial visit has developed into a delicate issue in Japan's political world, "I won't discuss it, but I welcome a remark by Prime Minister (Kiichi) Miyazawa on Wednesday expressing hope for realization of the trip."

China invited the emperor to visit in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the two countries' restoration of diplomatic relations.

Asked about moves in China to seek compensation from Japan for its wartime aggression, he said the issue has not been formally taken up by the government.

China has 1.2 billion people who have various ways of thinking, Sun said, but the issue is not regarded by their government as a practical matter.

He said the political and economic situation in China has stabilized, and people's standard of living has improved.

China will open its service industry and securities business in expanding its open economic policy, he said. "People will not be satisfied if we return to the old system. We stand at a point of no return."

'Political Rift' Delays DPRK Official's Trip

OW2006095892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—A political rift over United Nations peacekeeping legislation in Japan has forced the postponement of a senior North Korean official's visit to Tokyo this month, North Korean sources said Saturday.

The sources said the row between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party has delayed a visit by Kim Yong-sun, chief of international affairs for the Korean Workers' Party, at least until this fall.

LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru and SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe both notified the North Korean party that it would be difficult to have Kim visit now, said the sources.

The sources speculated that the LDP-SDP rivalry will delay the creation of a Japan-N. Korean friendship group which will have Japanese political and business leaders as members.

Kim was supposed to come to Japan carrying a letter from North Korean leader Kim Il-song and planned to meet with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, Tanabe and other Japanese leaders, the sources said.

The postponement of Kim's trip also reduced the chance that about 30 Japanese wives of North Koreans will be able to visit their homeland in August as originally scheduled.

Pyongyang has refused to give about 1,800 Japanese wives of North Koreans permission to visit their homeland or have their relatives visit North Korea, in what human rights groups call a violation of their human rights.

Indian Prime Minister Arrives for Visit 22 Jun

OW2206044192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0425 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Indian Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao arrived in Tokyo by charter flight Monday to begin a five-day visit to Japan, marking the 40th anniversary of bilateral diplomatic ties.

Rao is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Tuesday and is expected to receive a Japanese pledge of at least 800 million dollars in official development assistance (ODA), Foreign Ministry officials said over the weekend.

Rao's visit is the first by an Indian prime minister since the late Rajiv Gandhi came in April 1988 and tops a series of visits to Japan this year by senior New Delhi government officials.

Miyazawa on Hope for Faster Philippines Reform

OW2206144192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1431 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa expressed expectation Monday night that Philippine President-elect Fidel Ramos will accelerate reforms to achieve greater stability and growth in the country.

"I hope Ramos will tackle problems the Philippines is facing in a positive manner by spurring various reforms spearheaded by President Corazon Aquino to achieve further stability and development in the country," Miyazawa said in a statement.

The Philippine Congress declared Ramos, former defense secretary, the next president of the Philippines earlier Monday.

Miyazawa and Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe also sent a congratulatory telegram to Ramos, government officials said.

SDP Bid for Vote on Mass Resignations Rejected

OW1806163892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1523 GMT 18 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 18 (KYODO)—A ruling party-led group said Thursday it will not call a Diet vote on a demand by opponents of Japan's new peacekeeping law that the body accept their resignations as lawmakers, officials said.

Leaders of the governing Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Komeito, and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) separately told House of Representatives Speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi they will reject the vote request by the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and United Social Democratic Party (UDSP), said the officials from various parties.

The 141 lower house members of the two opposition parties, seeking to force Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to dissolve the chamber and call a general election, tendered letters of resignation to Sakurauchi on Monday, several hours before the chamber enacted a law allowing Japanese troops to go abroad on United Nations peacekeeping missions.

Since the law's enactment, they have remained adamant in demanding the acceptance of their resignations to show their continued strong opposition to the law, which they say violates Japan's pacifist postwar Constitution.

The SDP, with 137 members, and the USDP, with four, asked Sakurauchi to arrange a lower house vote on the request in Friday's plenary session, the officials said. Resignation of a Diet member requires approval from the chamber to which the legislator belongs.

But the three parties that supported the U.N. Peacekeeping Operations Bill urged Sakurauchi not to bring the socialist-led resignation bid to a vote and to return the letters of resignation to avert a further parliamentary showdown, the officials said.

They said SDP General Secretary Sadao Yamahana reminded Sakurauchi of a call Wednesday by the party's chairman, Makoto Tanabe, to convene the session quickly and vote on the request.

LDP Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki, however, asked the speaker to "try to find a good solution while the resignation letters are in your custody." The statement implied that the ruling party is reluctant to vote on the request on the chamber floor, they said.

Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa was quoted as telling Sakurauchi that the "most appropriate solution is for you to return the letters of resignation."

The head of the Japanese Communist Party Secretariat, Kazuo Shii, urged Sakurauchi to pursuade other party leaders to vote down the request if the lower house should convene for a vote, they said.

In a related development, the LDP and four major opposition parties agreed to hold top-level meetings June 26 between Miyazawa and the chiefs of the four parties, the officials said.

The ruling party proposed holding the talks to solicit each party's opinions on positions Japan should take in next month's Munich Summit of seven major industrial nations, they said.

But the SDP demanded that the Miyazawa-Tanabe talks take up the rationale of the new law and the socialists' demand for a public referendum on the law, the officials said.

Meanwhile, Diet sources said talks among political parties to clean up Japan's money politics have made no headway in legislating measures to curb suspect political contributions.

The chairman of the LDP's Diet Affairs Committee, Seiroku Kajiyama, told reporters the government will not submit to the current Diet session a bill to reduce the large disparity between the relative electoral strength of rural votes and the weakness of votes in urban constituencies.

Kajiyama hinted the government might submit to the next Diet session a bill that would take 10 seats away from overrepresented districts and add nine to underrepresented ones.

In a related development, the ruling and opposition parties agreed to put off parliamentary deliberations on a requirement for lawmakers to submit accounting reports on ticket sales at their political funds-raising parties, party officials said.

The political parties also agreed to defer talks on legislating a requirement for all Diet lawmakers to publicly disclose the value of their personal assets, they said.

They also agreed to put off talks on legislating a bill to empower the Diet to subpoena legislators implicated in bribery scandals to testify before parliament, they said.

Ishihara To Leave LDP Over PKO Bill Issue

OW2206114392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Fukushima, June 22 KYODO—Kentaro Ishihara, a House of Councillors member from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), said Monday he plans to leave the party because he differs with the party's position on sending troops overseas for United Nations peacekeeping operations.

"There is a wide disparity between my ideas on (Japan's) international contributions and the LDP's," Ishihara said at a news conference.

Ishihara, 54, said he will submit his resignation to the LDP's Fukushima chapter chaired by upper house member Seigo Suzuki. He said he also had tendered his resignation to withdraw from the LDP upper house group to Bunbei Hara, chairman of the General Assembly of the LDP upper house members.

"There are various things to do before sending Self-Defense Forces (SDF) abroad, such as expanding the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers and extending cooperation with international technical assistance.

"At the previous Diet session, I willy-nilly voted on a bill that would authorize the dispatch of SDF personnel overseas to join United Nations peacekeeping missions. But I will desert the LDP to become an independent so I can express my ideas clearly from now," Ishihara said.

The peacekeeping bill passed through the House of Representatives on June 15 with the support of the LDP and two centrist parties, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party.

First elected from a constituency in Fukushima Prefecture in 1980, Ishihara served as a lower house member until July 1986. He has been an upper house member since September 1988. He belongs to the fifth largest group within the LDP, led by Toshio Komoto.

Tokyo To Create Office for PKO Preparations

OW2206024292 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] The government will create a preparations office to take charge of the organization of the international peace cooperation team which will be sent to participate in PKO [peacekeeping operations] in Cambodia on 23 June.

In response to requests for cooperation from the UNTAC [United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia], the government intends to implement the PKO Cooperation Law as early as late July. In place of the PKO preparations office, which tackled preparations for the PKO bill, it will create a preparations office for the international peace cooperation headquarters inside the prime minister's official residence to take charge of arrangements for PKO in Cambodia. The office will be inaugurated formally on 23 June.

The preparations office will be staffed by officials assigned from the Foreign Ministry and the Defense Agency. It will work on the more than 10 legislations required for the implementation of the PKO Cooperation Law. These legislations will stipulate the pay and insurance systems for Self-Defense Forces [SDF] members who will serve concurrently as members of the international peace cooperation team, the types of arms peace cooperation team members can carry, special allowances to be paid to team members, and their uniforms. This office will also undertake preparations for recruiting, selecting, and training SDF members, local government officials and police officers who will join the international peace cooperation team to be sent to Cambodia.

The government plans to dispatch personnel for monitoring the Cambodian elections as early as September, and SDF rear support units which will engage in road repairs by November.

Diet Ends 150-Day Session on 21 Jun

OW2106062192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—The Diet on Sunday wrapped up a 150-day regular session highlighted by enactment of a law to allow Japanese troops to go abroad for the first time since World War II.

But the session's close was anticlimactic, as business essentially ended Friday. The focus of Japanese politics now shifts to nationwide House of Councillors elections scheduled for July 26.

The House of Representatives approved the law enabling the Self-Defense Forces to join limited U.N. peacekeeping missions last Monday with the support of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and two centrist groups—Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP).

After protests and delaying tactics failed to stop the government-sponsored peacekeeping bill, all lower house members of the Social Democratic Party and the United Social Democratic Party submitted their resignations as lawmakers to the chamber's speaker, Yoshio Sakurauchi, who has not resolved the matter.

LDP member Keisuke Nakanishi, chairman of the lower house steering committee, said Sunday the issue of the opposition resignations will be settled by month's end.

"House of Representatives Speaker Sakurauchi will not approve such requests, taking into account opposition from the LDP, Komeito, and the DSP," Nakanishi said on a television program.

As opponents of the peacekeeping bill forced delays in Diet deliberations, political reform bills and an amendment to the antimonopoly law were carried over to the next session, expected to open in the fall.

Miyazawa Seeks Diet Election Victory for Party

OW2006100592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is seeking a commanding victory for his party in the July elections for the House of Councillors by highlighting both domestic and foreign policy achievements, aides say.

However, political foes say scandals and lack of progress in certain domestic issues will work against Miyazawa and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in the July 26 polls.

With the hard-fought passage of the United Nations Peacekeeping Cooperation Bill through the Diet behind him, Miyazawa's aides said the prime minister is gearing up for coming summit talks with U.S. President George Bush in Washington and the annual Group of Seven economic summit in Munich.

These meetings will include discussion of the Japanese-U.S. partnership in economic and trade issues, aid to the former Soviet Union, and Japan's bid for western support of its claim to four Russian-held islands off Hokkaido, the aides said.

A top aide described the northern territories issue as the "No. 1 priority" of the Miyazawa government.

After his June 30-July 9 trip, the premier will quickly crisscross the country to campaign for LDP candidates.

In a pep talk Friday to a meeting of LDP legislators of both houses of the Diet, Miyazawa pledged to "do my level best" to win the election, the first nationwide poll under his eight-month-old administration.

Government and LDP sources said Miyazawa has directed Yoshiro Mori, chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council, to come up with a large supplementary budget as part of election strategy.

On Asian policy, the aides said Miyazawa is campaigning for a visit to China this autumn by Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko and wants to travel to Cambodia.

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, who is bedridden after a gallstone operation, was planning to visit Phnom Penh just before the Munich Summit.

Opponents in and outside the LDP said the prime minister has made little headway in political reform despite his repeated vows to carry it out.

Also, Miyazawa's former top fund-raiser, Fumio Abe, is on trial in a bribery scandal and Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato is suspected of receiving 10 million yen from Kyowa Co., a now-defunct steel-frame maker which gave Abe 90 million yen.

LDP General Secretary on Election as Stabilizer

OW2006083292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—Tamisuke Watanuki, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), says the House of Councillors election in July is important for political stability in Japan.

Without such stability, Japan's efforts to play a greater role in the international community will be hindered, Watanuki said in an interview with KYODO News Service.

Half of the upper house's 252 seats will be up for re-election in the triennial poll.

The LDP lost its working majority in the house in the 1989 election.

Watanuki said the LDP will try to have all of its candidates elected, but even if that happens, it needs cooperation from some opposition parties because it is impossible to regain control of the chamber.

He stressed the LDP will collaborate with opposition parties only when its basic stance conforms with those of its partners.

He said the slump in the economy will be a major election issue. "It is necessary to strongly appeal to voters to realize that a slowdown in the Japanese economy will adversely affect the world economy as a whole."

Watanuki said the LDP will also seek support from the people for a controversial law allowing Japan to dispatch troops overseas as United Nations peacekeepers.

The LDP-introduced legislation was passed by the Diet this month with the backing of two moderate opposition parties, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party.

"The purpose of the legislation will be misunderstood unless the people are informed of the fact that Self-Defense Forces personnel will be dispatched overseas only when asked by the United Nations," Watanuki said.

He ruled out the possibility that Rengo, Japan's most powerful labor organization, and a newly formed party headed by former Kumamoto Governor Morihiro Hosokawa would made strong inroads in the election.

He said Rengo remains divided on policies, while the level of public support for the new party is still unknown.

LDP Candidate Wins Gubernatorial Election

OW2106122492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1211 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Urawa, June 21 KYODO—Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, former president of the House of Councillors, easily won Sunday's gubernatorial election in Saitama Prefecture, north of Tokyo, defeating four other candidates, including one supported by the largest opposition party, the Social Democratic Party.

Tsuchiya, 66, is the nation's first politician to become a prefectural governor after serving as chief of the parliament.

He ran with the support of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) although he rejected the LDP leadership's demand to withdraw from the race.

On May 12, Yawara Hata, the 81-year-old incumbent governor, announced he would not seek a sixth term. Hata, a former member of the House of Representatives, was first elected to the governorship in July 1972 with the backing of what is now the SDP.

The LDP leadership reportedly asked both Hata and Tsuchiya to quit the race for fear that if Tsuchiya lost it might adversely affect the House of Councillors elections in late July.

Hata denied there was pressure from the LDP leaders, including Vice President Shin Kanemaru, for him to quit.

With 45 percent of the votes counted, Tsuchiya collected 401,508, Akio Takahashi, supported by the Japanese Communist Party had 105,926, and Koichi Koyama, backed by the SDP, 103,111.

The voter turnout was 33.1 percent, the lowest ever for a Saitama gubernatorial election. The previous low was 44.04 percent in 1984.

Kato Denies Alleged Donation From Kyowa Firm

OW1906103692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1022 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato on Friday denied receiving a 10 million yen donation from a businessman who has admitted to political bribery.

Kato told a news conference that he did not receive 10 million yen from Goro Moriguchi, former vice president of Kyowa Co., a bankrupt steel-frame maker, between February 8 and 10, 1990 as company trustees have said.

"I asked my aides to investigate whether I received the money from Mr. Moriguchi, as I did not remember it," Kato said. "I have found there is no such fact."

Court-appointed trustees said earlier this month Moriguchi had submitted a document saying he met Kato at a Tokyo hotel at night between February 8 and 10, 1990 to donate the money as an election fund.

Moriguchi pleaded guilty in April of bribing Fumio Abe, a former cabinet minister, with 90 million yen and awaits sentencing.

Kato, who insists he is not acquainted with Moriguchi, also specifically denied playing golf with him outside Tokyo on May 27, 1989, saying he was on Diet business in the capital that day.

MOF Official Views Call for Fiscal Stimulus

OW1906093492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0909 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—A top financial official on Friday gave the cold shoulder to calls for a large-scale supplementary budget, which have emerged again in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party as part of pre-summit political maneuverings.

Vice Finance Minister Hiroshi Yasuda told a press conference that the government is already doing its utmost to boost domestic demand.

"I don't think the Japanese economy has strayed from the path of shifting gradually to a noninflationary, domestic-demand-driven, sustainable growth," he said.

Yasuda noted that the fiscal 1992 budget is aimed at stimulating domestic demand and is well complemented by powerful fiscal and loan programs and aggressive spending plans of local governments.

The fiscal stimulus package the government announced on March 31, including a 75 percent front-loading of public works projects for fiscal 1992, is also working well, he said.

"I just take the voices (urging a supplementary budget) as an encouragement to our current efforts," Yasuda said.

His remarks came in response to renewed calls within the LDP for the early formulation of a large-scale supplementary budget to provide additional fiscal thrust to the economy.

LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru said Friday the sluggish economy needs a fiscal injection of as much as 8 trillion yen, and called on the government to announce a supplementary budget of that size before the summit meeting of the seven major industrial countries slated for early July in Munich.

The LDP's policy-making council also decided on Friday to press for a big spending plan.

The party's increasingly clamorous calls for additional fiscal spending reflect concerns among politicians about the tumbling stock market and worries that Japan will come under strong pressures from its major trading partners at the summit meeting for further steps to boost domestic demand.

Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno heard blunt calls for further economic prods at the meeting of top economic policy makers of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations in April.

Economy-Boosting Plan To Start Before Summit

OW2006113292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1023 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 20 KYODO—The government and ruling party plan to implement a pump-priming package worth about 4 trillion yen before the Munich summit of major industrialized nations next month, sources said Saturday.

The sources said details of the package will be boiled down at a series of meetings between the government and the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) early next week.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is scheduled to meet with LDP executives Monday.

The sources said the new package, the second in a series this year, includes an increment of public works outlays to be incorporated in a supplementary budget and an easy credit policy to guide interest rates downward through flexible implementation of fiscal policy.

Appropriations for the government's loans and investment program will be increased and tax cuts for corporate capital investment will be put into effect, they said.

Shin Kanemaru, LDP Vice President, urged the government Friday to formulate a large-scale supplementary budget totaling about 8 trillion yen.

The government adopted a six-point pump-priming package in March, including advancing 75 percent of public works projects to the early part of fiscal 1992, which began April 1.

The sources said the government plans to provide funds for capital investment on plant and equipment and on housing through the Export-Import Bank and other quasigovernment financial institutions.

Corporations making investment in plants and equipment for energy and personnel saving and for environmental preservation projects will be offered tax incentives, they said.

The government hopes the new economic package will stimulate demand estimated at 7 to 8 trillion yen, boosting domestic economic growth by 1.5 percent.

It has set a 3.5 percent growth target for the current fiscal year ending next March 31, although most economists estimate a net growth rate of 2.0 percent.

Miyazawa Says Economy Experiencing Adjustment

OW2206060592 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Monday that while the Japanese economy is not out of the woods yet, the recent monetary and fiscal stimulus will put it back on a growth path.

Speaking at a national conference of commercial bankers, Miyazawa said, "the Japanese economy is still going through an adjustment," with business sentiment remaining bearish.

He said, however, that the monetary and fiscal stimulus the government has already provided, including an economic rescue package announced March 31 and the cut in the official discount rate the following day, will help the economy shift to a noninflationary, sustainable growth driven by domestic demand.

Miyazawa also stressed that Japan should play an active role in the increasing international coordination of banking supervision, including multilateral cooperation to crack down on money laundering.

"I think Japan should continue to take part in the international coordination and play an active role in these fields," he said.

Miyazawa said the ongoing deregulation in the financial markets is bound to increase a variety of risks for banks, while boosting the quality of services.

Banks will need to promote streamlining of their business operations and enhance the risk management systems to cope with the changing business environment, he said.

LDP Told To Work Out Extra Budget Outline

OW2206062192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Monday told leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) to work out the outline of a large supplementary budget before the July 6-8 Munich summit of seven economic powers, LDP officials said.

Japan is expected to face strong pressure from other nations at the summit for measures to lift domestic demand.

The officials said Miyazawa told the party leaders that priorities in the extra budget should include investment to improve the quality of life, aid to smaller industries through government investment and loan programs, tax breaks on business investment, and follow-ups on pump-priming measures adopted in March.

Among those at the meeting were LDP Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki and Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata, the officials said.

A special LDP project team will work out the outline of the budget under Miyazawa's orders, they said.

Later Monday, LDP Vice President Shin Kanemaru told a separate meeting of government and LDP officials that Japan must achieve a 3.5 percent real economic growth in fiscal 1992, which began April 1, as promised to the United States.

Finance Minister Hata told the meeting his ministry will seek cabinet approval for next year's budget on December 26, two days earlier than in 1991.

The ruling and opposition parties have been urging the government to draft the budget early to give enough time for Diet deliberations.

Tokyo To Restrict Defense Spending in 1993

OW2206130392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—The government Monday decided to restrict growth in defense spending in fiscal 1993 to the lowest level in more than 30 years, while allowing a sharp increase in assistance to developing countries, officials at the Ministry of Finance (MOF) said.

The growth in defense outlays in the fiscal 1993 budget will be kept below 3.6 percent from the initial budget for fiscal 1992, the lowest increase since fiscal 1961, when the government started putting ceilings on ministries' budget requests, MOF officials said.

The paltry increase in defense spending reflects the recent trend among major global powers toward cutting military budgets because the cold war has ended, an MOF official said.

The government, in contrast, decided to increase official development assistance appropriations in fiscal 1993, beginning next April, by 9.4 percent, below the 9.8 percent spike for aid in fiscal 1992, but still sharply higher than the 4.8 percent growth in the overall general operating expenditures for fiscal 1993.

The ceilings for ministries' budget requests are worked out through negotiations between Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata and other ministers concerned.

The government also decided to give a sizable 6.4 percent expansion to the public works spending and other public investment.

The relatively large increase in this category of spending is aimed at providing a boost to the economy. It also is in response to foreign pressure on Japan to expand domestic demand.

The ceiling on general operating expenditures—the total outlay for the general account minus debt serving costs, taxes distributed to local governments, and some other costs—for fiscal 1993 will grow 4.8 percent from the initial 1992 budget. The figure compares with a 5.2 percent increase for fiscal 1992.

The 4.8 percent increase, the second-largest expansion since fiscal 1982, will put general operating expenditures above 40 trillion yen for the first time.

The figures will be approved at a cabinet meeting Tuesday, the officials said.

While maintaining its belt-tightening policy, the MOF earmarked 250 billion yen in special outlays for improving the nation's infrastructure and 200 billion yen to add to public works spending.

The MOF has also planned a new outlay of 110 billion yen for promoting research and other activities to upgrade living standards.

Fisheries Agency To Comply With Driftnet Ban

OW1906123492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Tokyo, June 19 KYODO—Japan will drastically scale down its driftnet fishing before an international ban on large-scale open-sea driftnet fishing goes into effect at the end of this year, the Fisheries Agency said Friday.

The measure is in line with a resolution adopted last December by the U.N. General Assembly calling for a 50 percent reduction in international driftnet catches by June and a complete moratorium by 1993.

The agency said driftnet fishing zones in the north Pacific Ocean will be roughly halved, with the number of eligible driftnet boats lowered at the outset to less than 457 from last year's 525.

The number of such boats will then be reduced gradually to 140 between next month and December, it said.

Japan has the world's largest driftnet fleet, which fishes primarily for squid in the north Pacific. Driftnet fishing has been criticized for trapping and killing all marine life in the nets' path.

North Korea

IAEA Governors Meet; Delegation Attends

Chief Delegate Gives Speech

SK2206022292 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Speech by O Chang-nim, head of DPRK delegation, at an International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, Board of Governors meeting in Vienna on 18 June—read by announcer]

[Text] O Chang-nim, head of the DPRK delegation, spoke at a board of governors meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on 18 June.

He stressed in his speech that it is the DPRK Government's consistent position to faithfully implement the noble ideals and mission set forth in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] and thoroughly realize the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

He said that because of the DPRK Government's initiative and positive efforts, the issue of nuclear inspection in our country is being resolved smoothly today. He noted that according to the Nuclear Safeguards Accord, we submitted to the IAEA an initial inventory report on nuclear material and a report on nuclear facilities covering all nuclear materials and nuclear facilities we have on 4 May, much earlier than the deadline.

We then helped realize the visit to our country by the IAEA director general and his entourage in the middle of last May by expressing the principle of volunteerism [chawonsong] and the spirit of positive cooperation. During this visit, we took a bold confidence-building step of opening nuclear facilities to inspection. Included were not only the facilities specified in the intitial report, but also those facilities that do not fall under the category of inspections under the safeguards accord.

During the director general's visit, we agreed with the IAEA to closely cooperate henceforth on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and nuclear safeguards. We also expressed the initiative and positive position that if the IAEA wishes to do so, official functionaries of the IAEA have the option to visit and observe [chamgwan halsu] suspected places and facilities in our country. Because of our bold and initiative efforts, the first nonregular IAEA inspection to work out bylaws was conducted without any deviation.

All this proved the truthfulness of our position that we mean what we say and realistically demonstrates that we are invariably true to our promise and supported it with action. We will spare no efforts to help the IAEA conduct its nuclear inspections smoothly and will actively cooperate with the IAEA in this field. At the same, we will, as we have done in the past, use nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes, thereby remaining faithful to obligations provided for by international law according to the NPT, and make positive efforts for the fair implementation of the treaty.

We will never refrain from doing what we ought to do or from doing what we ought not to do even if someone puts pressure on us. We expect the IAEA and all its member states will support the DPRK Government's principled position to resolve the nuclear safeguards issue fairly and finally and to further promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy with active technological cooperation of the IAEA and its member states.

Before concluding my speech, I would like to state our position on the issues raised in the meeting.

First, we would like to express our position on the worries expressed by some board governors over our nuclear facilities. We intend to meet our country's increasing demand for electricity by building a foundation of hydroelectric and thermal power plants as well as building atomic power plants.

One of the important problems in building a nuclear power industry is to correctly select a nuclear reactor form that is used for power. We chose a natural uranium, graphite moderation, and carbon dioxide cooling-type nuclear reactor.

Even though we did not have the technology and facility for enriched uranium and the technology to produce heavy water, we had a synthetic graphite producing base for a long time in our country. If we solve the problem of producing heavy water technology based on this, we can easily solve the problem of moderating materials [kamsokche].

We are building a radiochemical laboratory for research purposes to establish a nuclear fuel (?checking) system. The only purpose for developing nuclear power is to produce more electric power. Our nuclear facilities certainly will be safe since they are under the guarantee and surveillance [tambogamsi] of the IAEA.

Second, some governors of the board urged the fulfillment of the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization. This kind of problem should not be discussed at the IAEA's Board of Governors meeting. This is a problem to be discussed and solved by the North and South. Therefore, we are trying to solve this problem through the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Committee meeting. We believe that if both sides of the

North and South sincerely try to solve this problem under the spirit of the joint declaration on denuclearization, it can be solved.

We are actively trying to fulfill the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization. The reason the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization is not being fulfilled is that the South Korean authorities oppose the inspection which we urge. They are trying to exclude U.S. nuclear bases and nuclear weapons in South Korea from inspection sites.

Since the existing nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula comes from U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, the South Korean authorities must open to the public the nuclear weapons and nuclear energy plants in South Korea and receive inspection of these nuclear weapons and nuclear energy plants.

Nevertheless, the South Korean authorities are maneuvering to exclude nuclear bases and nuclear weapons in South Korea from inspection sites and by doing so they are putting the brakes on the joint declaration on denuclearization's realization.

As all the member countries of the Board of Governors know very well, the problem of simultaneous nuclear inspection was originally proposed by us and the United States accepted the proposal.

To solve the nuclear inspection problem in a fair way, the DPRK insisted that the United States withdraw all nuclear weapons from South Korea, remove all nuclear threats against us, and accept simultaneous inspection of nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea.

The United States, which could not ignore our just proposal, announced its plan to withdraw strategic nuclear weapons in September 1991 and then expressed its intention to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea. The United States and South Korea said that they would suspend the Team Spirit joint military exercise.

The United States also accepted our proposal for simultaneous inspection and responded to the DPRK-U.S. high-level talks. In particular, at the January 1992 DPRK-U.S. high-level negotiations, the U.S. side said that it would accept inspection for confirming whether U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea exist.

Through the consistent efforts of our republic's government, an important barrier that hindered the conclusion of the safeguards accord was eliminated, and conditions to solve this problem were created. Therefore we concluded the safeguards agreement in February 1992 with the IAEA ,which is in accordance with the NPT, and also carried out nonregular [pijonggi] inspections.

Today, when we are already receiving inspection by the IAEA, the South Korean authorities must respond to inspection to determine whether U.S. nuclear bases and nuclear weapons in South Korea exist.

The South Korean delegate must first reveal a definite position on whether the South Korean authorities can accept a full-scale inspection of U.S. nuclear bases and nuclear weapons in South Korea. An inspection of U.S. nuclear bases and nuclear weapons in South Korea is needed to eliminate the fundamental problem and verify the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula.

Holds News Conference

SK2206014892 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] O Chang-nim, chief of our country's delegation to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], held a news conference in Vienna on 18 June in connection with the IAEA Board of Governors meeting that discussed our country's nuclear issue.

The news conference was attended by director of the IAEA Public Information Department and reporters of various countries, including the United States and Japan, and chaired by the director of the IAEA Public Information Department. During the news conference, chief of our country's delegation spoke:

He stressed that the DPRK Government's consistent stance has been to sincerely discharge the duty required by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and thoroughly implement the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. He continued: Today, the issue of nuclear inspection in our country has been justly resolved. This is attributed to the fruition of the principled and steady efforts by the republic's government, which, when it signed [somyong] the Nuclear Safeguards Accord on 30 January, clearly declared it would validate the Nuclear Safeguards Accord at the earliest date and receive a nuclear inspection according to consultation with the IAEA.

We have, without delay, put into practice our promise. He noted that, at the third session of the ninth Supreme People's Assembly, the Nuclear Safeguards Accord was deliberated and signed [sungin]. He stated the initial report about the stocks of nuclear materials and the list of the number of nuclear facilities were submitted ahead of schedule. He also mentioned that the IAEA delegation, led by its general director, visited our country.

He went on to say: Despite these clear facts, people of some countries are distorting truth, as if there were many loopholes in the IAEA Nuclear Safeguards Accord system, saying IAEA inspection is still not satisfactory and that a separate inspection is necessary. They are foolishly trying to throw a wet blanket over our sincerity and over the cooperation brilliantly promoted between us and the IAEA.

This year, many U.S. politicians and scholars visited our country. Most of them understood and welcomed the issue of our country's nuclear issue being justly resolved.

Only Solarz, however, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, let loose a drivel of distorting facts on our nuclear issue. In a recently held seminar, he openly raved that, if the nuclear issue is not resolved soon, the United States should impose external sanctions on North Korea and that, if necessary, all options, including use of military force, should not be excluded. He himself disclosed that he is a political fool who does not give up the antiquated confrontation of the cold war era. In addition, he disclosed that he is a foolish political office boy who cannot see an inch ahead, to say nothing of the future.

The so-called drivel spun out by politicians, including Solarz, clearly shows that they are trying to use the nuclear inspection issue to realize their impure political purposes; they are not interested in nuclear inspection itself.

As in the past, we will also use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes to promote the national economy. In doing so, we will be faithful to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. We will make all efforts to justly put into practice the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The vitality and validity of our peaceful nuclear power industry, which has been founded and developed based on our own resources and technology, have been firmly proved through practices. We will thoroughly adhere to the principle of self-reliance and will creatively accept technological cooperation and advanced experience from the IAEA and various countries. We will thereby further promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

In conclusion, we expect that reporters, who are spokesmen of the world's conscience and justness, will thoroughly keep a just and objective principle regarding the Korean peninsula's nuclear issue.

After speaking, he answered reporters' questions.

Criticizes U.S. Congressman

SK2206105492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—O Chang-nim who was heading a DPRK delegation called a press conference in Vienna on June 18 as regards the discussion of the DPRK's question at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

He noted that, though the question of nuclear inspection was being solved fairly in the DPRK, people of some countries were distorting the truth as if there are many vulnerable points in the nuclear safeguards system of IAEA, arguing still that the inspection by IAEA alone is insufficient and an independent inspection is necessary. He said:

Many American politicians and scholars visited our country this year. Most of them expressed understanding of a fair solution of the nuclear problem in our country and welcome it. But only Solarz, chairman of a subcommittee of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, let loose a string of rubbish distorting the fact about our nuclear problem. At a recent seminar he openly cried that, if the nuclear problem was not solved soon, the United States should apply external sanctions against North Korea and should not rule out any option including the use of military power, if necessary.

The outbursts of Solarz and other "politicians" clearly show that they are interested not in nuclear inspection itself but in abusing it for their sinister political purpose.

We will always remain faithful to our obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by using nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes for the nation's economic development and make all efforts for a fair implementation of the treaty. The vitality and validity of our peaceful nuclear energy industry which was founded and has been developed on the basis of domestic resources and technology have been definitely confirmed through practices and we will, in the future, too, promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy by creatively accepting technical cooperation and advanced experience of IAEA and other countries, firmly adhering to the principle of self-reliance.

In conclusion, we express the hope that you reporters, mouthpieces of world's conscience and justice, will strictly observe the principle of fairness and objectivity with regards to the nuclear problem on the Korean peninsula.

Japan Discussed at High-Level North-South Talks

Yon Hyong-muk Urges Action

SK2206101192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0805 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Letter from Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK Administration Council and head of the DPRK delegation to the North-South high-level talks, to Chong Won-sik, ROK prime minister and senior delegate, on 20 June—read by announcer]

[Text] To Chong Won-sik, senior delegate of the South side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks and prime minister of the ROK:

As you know, the Japanese imperialists' aggression and colonial rule of Korea in the past were brigandish and illegal. The Japanese imperialists are maneuvering to justify their past aggression in Korea by citing the so-called Ulsa Protectorate Treaty [concluded between Korea and Japan in 1905]. None of our people, however, recognized this treaty.

Materials have been revealed in succession in the North and the South and clearly show that the treaties, which the Japanese imperialists forced on our people and old Korea, were totally illegal.

Professors in the Kim Il-song University Department of History recently found new material from HWANGSONG SINMUN, a newspaper of old Korea, which indicated that the Ulsa Protectorate Treaty was not concluded because of Emperor Kojong's refusal to recognize it, approve it, or affix the royal seal to it. Seoul University professors also revealed that the Ulsa Protectorate Treaty and the Chongmi seven treaties [new Korea-Japan agreements concluded in 1907], which the Japanese imperialists claimed to have concluded with old Korea, were all false, concocted treaties.

According to the materials, Emperor Kojong resolutely refused to recognize, approve, or affix the royal seal to the Ulsa Protectorate Treaty in 1905 in defiance of the Japanese militarists' various forms of threats and menacing. The emperor's signature on the Chongmi Seven Treaties in 1907 was a forgery. This was proven by Kojong's statement in January 1907, by the condemnation of the envoy secretly sent to the International Peace Conference held in the Hague in February 1907, by the Yangmi incident involving Kojong, and by many other historic facts, as well as by a serial of materials kept in the Japanese national reference library.

Historical materials also show that the 48 royal decrees, which the Japanese imperialists attempted to use to legalize their forcible occupation of Korea based on the Ulsa Protectorate Treaty and Chongmi seven treaties, were all forgeries.

The fact that the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea was illegal and unjust from the outset has become more clear due to the recent discovery of materials. At the same time, the fact that the history of the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea began in 1905, not in 1910, when Japan annexed Korea, and the period of their colonial rule was 41 years, not 36 years, was proven more clearly.

In spite of these historic facts, the incumbent Japanese authorities stubbornly insist that the treaties concluded between Japan and old Korea were legal at that time. They are attempting to conceal by all means the numerous crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people in the past and to avoid liquidation of the past.

The Japanese imperialists forcibly occupied our country in the past, treating it as a colony, by fabricating treaties. Today the Japanese authorities are attempting to conceal great crimes committed against our people. Their unjust act cannot be tolerated not only from the national standpoint, but also because of international law.

Today 70 million fellow countrymen in the North, the South, and overseas cannot repress their indignation for this and have raised voices demanding a clear explanation and fair liquidation of the past. Furthermore, a broad range of conscientious people in the world, including Japan, who love justice actively joined in this.

Thus, the facts that the Ulsa Protectorate Treaty and Chongmi seven treaties were thoroughly false documents without any legal validity and that the Japanese imperialists' implementation of colonial rule over old Korea was an undisguised brigandish act have been clearly proven by the materials and data. At this point, we recognize that the correct solution of this question is the common responsibility and mission for the responsible authorities in the North and the South to assume before fellow countrymen.

The authorities in the North and the South deservedly should attach importance to this issue and should urgently discuss it and work out appropriate steps to jointly cope with it. As one such measures, we consider it appropriate to have the Cooperation and Exchange Subcommittee of the ongoing North-South high-level talks discuss this issue as an urgent agenda item and adopt a joint resolution.

The joint resolution should include an official apology and compensation to the North and the South from the Japanese authorities for the Japanese imperialists' illegal aggression in Korea in the past and the enforcement of colonial rule. The resolution should strongly demand that the incumbent Japanese Government, even before making its apology and compensation, should admit the illegality of the Ulsa Protectorate Treaty and Chongmi seven treaties, should make an official statement nullifying these treaties, and should take due steps to revise and abolish fabricated historic records and all illegal documents concerning the Japanese imperialists' illegal occupation of Korea.

This is the unanimous desire of our independent and dignified people and is a demand of the present era. We should correct without fail the nation's history, which was trampled underfoot, distorted, and fabricated by the Japanese imperialists in the past, and should ensure that our nation's sagacious and proud history is handed down to future generations.

The proposal to jointly cope with the correct liquidation of the Japanese imperialists' crimes committed against the Korean people is an important issue linked to the nation's and the people's dignity. We firmly believe that this proposal will enjoy active support and response from all fellow countrymen and conscientious people of the world.

I think that in view of the importance of the issue presented and the urgency of its resolution, your side has no reason not to accept our proposal.

We expect your affirmative response.

Yon Hyong-muk
Head of the North side's delegation to North-South high-level talks and premier of the DPRK Administration Council
20 June 1992

South Spokesman's Remarks Denounced

SK2106051592 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0400 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] According to news reports from Seoul, the South side's spokesman to the North-South high-level talks has provoked indignation among our people by uttering outrageous division-aspiring [punyolchihyangjok] words that go against national reunification.

In a 19 June forum, he prattled that South-North relations are not only the nation's internal relations as defined in the basic agreement, but also special relations between sovereign states that are member states of the United Nations, and that the North should recognize such a dual nature of relations.

In essence, his sophism is a division-aspiring and antinational remark seeking not national reunification, but two Koreas. Our people are a single ethnic people, who have long shared the same blood vessel in the same country and same land and have created a long history spanning 5,000 years and brilliant national culture.

The present situation in which our country remains divided into the North and South has been forced upon us entirely by outside forces and, therefore, is a temporary phenomenon.

This being the case, the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange between the North and South—which was adopted and put into effect at the North-South high-level talks and reaffirms the three principles for national reunification of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—stresses that relations between the North and South are not relations between countries, but special relations that have tentatively sprung up in the course of aspiring for reunification.

Nonetheless, defining relations between the North and South as relations between two different states is nothing, but a wanton violation of the North-South agreement. It is also an intolerable challenge to the desire of all fellow countrymen for reunification.

The fact that the person identifying himself as spokesman for the South side to the North-South high-level talks has openly uttered outrageous, division-aspiring words leads us to wonder if the persons currently in authority in South Korea, treading in the footsteps of their previous dictatorial regimes that trampled underfoot the 4 July South-North joint statement, are putting the North-South agreement to a bad use as an instrument to perpetuate division rather than a the key to reunification.

The moves by the South Korean authorities in pursuit of two Koreas can never be condoned.

If they do not want to be condemned by the nation, the South Korean authorities should abandon the antinational and splittist moves that trample underfoot the desire of all fellow countrymen for reunification without delay.

Fifth N-S Military Subcommittee Meeting Reported

SK1906141392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1220 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] The fifth round of the military subcommittee meeting of the North-South high-level talks was held at Tongilgak on our side's area of Panmunjom today. Today's meeting was held behind closed doors.

Our side's chairman revealed the status of today's meeting after it ended. According to him, our side gave specific information in a keynote speech. The speech noted that the draft of the proposed text of the annexed agreement, which the South side belatedly produced at the fourth round, either avoided or failed to clearly contain the essential measures for the implementation of nonaggression; lacked the will to take measures for the implementation of nonaggression from the standpoint of national independence; and that its composition, structure, and content development were very complicated, vague, and in disharmony with the basic clauses of the North-South agreement. Our side stressed that this does not result from mere technical and work errors, but shows precisely that the South side lacks the will to put it into practice and is not interested in detente and peace although the South agreed to nonagression.

Our side made a new counter-proposal in order to make progress in the discussion of the annexed agreement. We proposed adding subheads to the annexed agreement. Our side stated that the new counter-proposal is designed to implement and guarantee nonaggression most thoroughly in conformity with the North-South agreement and to resolve the issue of peace in the country through national independence without the interference of outside forces. It is a very reasonable, fair, and just counter-proposal fully taking into consideration the South side's opinion as well. In so stating, our side proposed to the South that the two sides carry on the discussion based on our reasonable counter-proposal.

Our side noted that while a full-fledged discussion is under way for the implementation of the North-South agreement, the South side continues to create commotions about the nuclear issue and is engaged in reversing the North-South relations to their starting point of distrust and confrontation, even mentioning the resumption of the Team Spirit joint military exercise. Our side warned that this could bring about grave consequences and disrupt the implementation of the North-South agreement, which was promised to the nation. Our side also urged the South side to act with deep thought.

Meanwhile, the South side mentioned from the outset such things as confidence-building; the so-called infiltration of armed troops, which has already been revealed to the entire world to be a drama they staged themselves; a delay in nuclear inspections; and nonattendance at the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], thus making very insidious remarks criticizing and provoking us, the other party to the dialogue.

The South side presented the draft of the annexed agreement that it had proposed at the fourth round. It repeated its original unreasonable claim, while talking about the arrangement in English and about consideration of international law and relations with a third country.

In response, our side strongly claimed that making random, provocative remarks is a maneuver to create an artificial stumbling block to the talks and to prevent implementation of the North-South agreement on nonaggression.

As for the infiltration of armed military forces, our side said this is entirely against our peace policy. Our side claimed that the South side faked this criminal act because it does not want to implement the North-South agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearization.

Our side said it is unreasonable for the South side, which is neither a partner to the Korean Military Armistice Agreement nor a member of the UN forces, to appoint its general as the MAC head delegate of the Military Armistice Commission and to send him to an empty conference room. He claimed that the United States and the South should be held completely responsible for the suspension of the MAC and Neutral National Supervisory Commission activities.

Saying that it is not right for the South side to talk about our side's nuclear facilities, our side added that everything will become evident through the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]'s nuclear inspection. He claimed that, therefore, the South side's commotion about nuclear inspection is aimed at attenuating the outcome of the IAEA nuclear inspection, at creating a stumbling block to improving DPRK-U.S. relations and DPRK-Japanese relations, and at settling its complicated internal chaos.

After saying that it is high time for the South side to show the truth of its declaration of the absence of nuclear weapons, our side added that the issue of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula originally arose from the U.S. Forces' nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea. Our side demanded that if the South side wants to implement denuclearization, it should not be afraid of overall inspection of the U.S. Forces' nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea.

After our side's proposal, discussions about the title of the annexed agreement and about the clauses of each chapter of the annexed agreement began. However, no agreement was reached because of the South side's insincere attitude.

Summing up the talks, our side urged the South to come to the talks with a draft of the annexed agreement, which contains a practical measure for North-South nonaggression. Our side clearly stressed that the implementation of the North-South agreement will be delayed and the North-South dialogue will be suspended if the South side continues to kick up a nuclear commotion, talks about the resumption of the Team Spirit joint military exercise, and aggravates North-South relations.

It was agreed to hold the sixth round of the Military Subcommittee on 16 July.

South Blamed for Nonattendance at JNCC Meeting

SK2006135892 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 17 Jun 92

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "Why Do They Try To Go Backward?"]

[Text] We repeatedly proposed that the sixth round of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission [JNCC] be held on 16 June, but the South side did not respond to our proposal and the meeting could not be held on that date.

The South side made it impossible to hold the North-South JNCC because of its intentional maneuvers to disable the JNCC from carrying out its work. This leads us to suspect that they have neither the will to implement the joint denuclearization declaration nor the intention to carry out nuclear inspection.

There is much evidence of this. It is well known that in many meetings and contacts since the inauguration of the North-South JNCC, the South side came to the meetings without a draft agreement, which would be a basis for the discussion of issues, and created complexities and obstacles to discussions of issues by raising the so-called principle of mutuality, special inspection [tukpyol sachal], inspection of equal numbers of sites, and inspection of general military bases, which are not stipulated in the agreement.

The discussions of the documents that were supposed to be completed by the end of last May have not been concluded yet. This is attributable to the South side's insincere attitude and position. Moreover, the day after the fifth North-South JNCC was held, the South side made a distorted statement, implying that the JNCC had been ruptured. Since then the South side has been making new frenzied nuclear commotions about our nonexistent nuclear issue, raving about mutual nuclear inspection, and so on. They even held a so-called triangular security working meeting with their U.S. masters and raved that some tough action should be taken against us.

The South side, which made so much fuss about our nuclear issue, did not come to the sixth North-South JNCC meeting. This is funny and is a wicked act aimed at laying an obstacle to the work of the JNCC. This reveals the insidious scheme of the South Korean authorities to avoid inspections of the U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea and not to carry out denuclearization. This shows that they are attempting to step backward in implementing the joint denuclearization declaration.

The South Korean authorities are creating artificial obstacles to the work of the JNCC, although they mention mutual nuclear inspection and the implementation of denuclearization. The reason for this is evident. According to South Korea's HANGYORE SINMUN, the U.S. imperialists met the South Korean authorities immediately after the effectuation of the joint denuclearization declaration. They gave the South Korean authorities instructions that the nuclear inspections should be conducted on the principle of mutuality and the South side fully agreed to the U.S. view.

The North-South JNCC has held a number of fruitless meetings, and the sixth meeting was not held. This results from the South Korean authorities having followed their U.S. imperialist masters' instructions. The South Korean ruling bunch leaves this issue related to the life and death and survival and destruction of the nation in the hands of outside forces instead of resolving it with the fellow countrymen. This proves that they are colonial stooges without the slightest idea of independence.

The joint denuclearization declaration is not the sort of work that can either be done or not be done. It is work that the North and South pledged jointly to the entire nation and the world. It is work of vital interest, which will relieve the country and the nation from nuclear threat. If the South side truly means to achieve implementation of the denuclearization declaration and the nuclear inspections, it should participate in the work of the North-South JNCC sincerely and respond positively to the convocation of the sixth JNCC meeting.

South Korea

U.S. Envoy Sparks 'Uproar' Over Business Climate

SK2106062792 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jun 92 p 7

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Korea Donald Gregg's highly visible denunciation of Korea has sparked a great uproar in political and business circles at a time when the need to improve the environment for U.S. business firms to invest in Korea has emerged as a new point of dispute between the two countries.

On 20 June, according to the government authorities concerned, Ambassador Gregg strongly expressed his unhappiness about the ROK Government's lukewarm attitude toward the need to improve the environment for U.S. businessmen to invest in Korea in speeches he delivered at the closing session of the Korea-U.S. business conference on 16 June and at a meeting of the Association of Foreign Trading Agents in Korea on 18 June.

In his speech at the ROK-U.S. business conference, Ambassador Gregg reportedly denounced the inferior investment environment in Korea and described Koreans as "saying many words, but not keeping them." This angered Koreans' national pride.

Ambassador Gregg reportedly also was frowned upon for similar comments in a speech at a banquet arranged by the Association of Foreign Trading Agents in Korea attended by Korean importers.

The Association of the Foreign Trading Agents in Korea is reported to have informally expressed regret for Gregg's remarks, while such government offices as the Trade and Industry Ministry plan to obtain texts of Ambassador Gregg's lectures and take countermeasures against him concerning commerce and trade.

A government official said: It is regrettable that he said such words at a meeting of a celebratory nature and not in routine forum. We will soon obtain texts of the speeches from offices concerned for study.

Even at a news conference held at his ambassadorial residence on 19 June, Ambassador Gregg said: Because Korea is slow to open up its markets, U.S. businessmen are reluctant to invest in Korea, and the complicated administrative procedures regarding investment as well as high-interest rates serve as obstacles to investment and trade.

He went on: Although government offices are taking phased steps to expand imports and open financial markets, Korea is slower than Taiwan and Thailand, thereby encouraging U.S. businessmen to avoid investing in Korea. He then stressed the need for the ROK Government to take the lead in addressing these problems.

Meanwhile, the two countries' governments are working out ways to improve operational conditions for foreign businesses in Korea through successive contacts held according to the Presidential Economic Initiative agreed upon during U.S. President Bush's visit to Korea at the start of the year.

The two governments have held two rounds of meetings in Washington, in February and March, and plan to hold a final meeting between the two countries' working-level officials in Seoul at the end of June.

The U.S. Administration reportedly asked Korea to improve conditions for investment in various areas before a final report's submission deadline by the end of July comes around.

Russia Reportedly To Stop Arms Supply to DPRK

SK2106132492 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 21 Jun 92

[By reporter Ko Tae-yong]

[Text] A high-ranking ROK Government official said: Russia has informed the ROK and the United States that it is examining a plan to stop supplying even defensive weapons to North Korea. Russia is examining this plan as a follow-up measure to the summit talks, in which Russia and the United States agreed to urge North Korea to accept North-South mutual nuclear inspection.

This official also said that Russia will take this measure as part of its efforts to put more pressure on North Korea to ensure that North Korea's nuclear issue is resolved.

As a result, during ROK Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok's visit to Russia scheduled for 27 June, Russia is likely to formally announce that it will completely stop supplying weapons to North Korea.

This official also said: In particular, Russia is also examining a plan to completely revise or abolish the military alliance treaty with North Korea, which it inherited from the former Soviet Union, before signing a treaty of amity and cooperation with the ROK. This would remove a legal basis for Russia's supply of weapons to North Korea.

He also said that a tentative decision had been made for Russian President Yeltsin to visit the ROK for three days beginning 16 September, during which the ROK and Russia will formally sign the treaty of amity and cooperation.

Following the former Soviet Union's practice to supply only defensive weapons to North Korea after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the Soviet Union, Russia had supplied aircraft parts and other weapons to North Korea up until recently, and then the weapons supply was massively scaled down because od North Korea's lack of hard currency.

30 Jun Nuclear Control Talks Proposed

SK2006052892 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0500 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Kong No-myong, chairman of the South side to the South-North Joint Nuclear Control Commission, today proposed the holding of the sixth round of the nuclear control commission on 30 June at the House of Peace in Panmunjom. The proposal was made in a telephone message. In the message, Chairman Kong expressed his regret over the fact that the South-North Joint Nuclear Control Commission has not been able to adopt the rules for mutual inspection before the agreed deadline, even after several rounds were held since the first one last March.

North-South Red Cross Delegates' Contact Held

SK2206025792 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0200 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] North and South Korea began the third round of the working delegates' contact of the Red Cross at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom today. They are negotiating the procedure for carrying out visits by groups of separated families' old parents and art troupes as well as the number of visitors.

Our side proposed again that the groups lodge and eat together and be allowed to visit at least those family homes and tombs near Seoul and Pyongyang. Our side also proposed that the two sides exchange the names of 200 prospective visitors—twice the actual number of visitors—30 days before the visit and find out their whereabouts so all visiting old parents may meet their families.

Talks End Without Discussing Visits

SK2206063292 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0500 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Report on the third round of the North-South Red Cross working delegates' contact by Chang Yong-ki in Panmunjom on 22 Jun—recorded]

[Text] North and South Korea held the third round of the working delegates' contact of the Red Cross in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmujom today to negotiate the working-level issue of exchanging visits of separated families. The North side, however, took issue with our authorities' call for mutual nuclear inspections. Thus, the issue of exchanging visits of separated families' old parents was not discussed, and it is unclear whether visits by groups of separated families' old parents will be carried out.

Pointing out that our side's authorities repeatedly express there will be no practical progress in North-South relations without mutual nuclear inspections, the North side warned that, if such a policy is the official stance of the South side's authorities, the work of exchanging groups of separated families' old parents cannot be carried out.

Our side stressed that the work of carrying out visits by groups of separated families' old parents is a point the North and South agreed on to promote humanism without any preconditions, and there should be no stumbling block. Our side urged the North side to enter working-level negotiations. The North side, however, did not accept this.

Both sides did not decide the date for the next contact at today's meeting. They decided to set the date through the liaison office in Panmunjom.

After the talks, Yi Pyong-ung, our side's chief delegate, said he does not view today's contact as a failure, but added that the North side's new condition on the nuclear issue darkens prospects for future Red Cross delegates' contacts.

Stance on Aid to North, Inspections Reiterated

SK2206011192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea may untie economic cooperation with North Korea if Pyongyang makes clear its intention to accept inter-Korean nuclear inspection, government officials said Monday.

"The government's current position is that it withholds any economic exchanges with North Korea until it accepts the mutual inspection and resolves suspicions about its nuclear arms development," an official said.

"But if North Korea shows a sincere attitude in negotiating inter-Korean inspection regimes at future Joint Nuclear Control Commission (JNCC) meetings, South Korea may go ahead with economic cooperation within certain bounds," the official said.

"But the pre-condition is that North Korea must unequivocally make clear that it will accept inter-Korean nuclear inspection," he said.

Depending on the progress of nuclear talks, South Korea will promote economic cooperation side-by-side, he said.

Seoul had already discussed this stance with the United States, the official said.

Seoul proposed to Pyongyang that the next JNCC meeting be held on June 30. It will be the sixth meeting of the commission, inaugurated in March to draw up an inspection regime.

Possible South-North Korean economic cooperation includes the Tumen River development project with China, Japan and Russia, and establishment of a multilateral economic cooperation body in Northeast Asia.

Police, Students Clash at DLP Headquarters

SK2206014192 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—About 100 students from Yonsei University, armed with steel pipes and firebombs, were beaten back by riot police Monday morning when they tried to storm the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] in Yoido, southwestern Seoul.

The clash occurred when the students, brandishing steel pipes and screaming anti-DLP slogans, attempted to break through lines of riot police and enter the Kuktong office building, where DLP headquarters is located.

Four demonstrators managed to smash three thick window panes of an automobile showroom on the ground floor of the building, went up to the 8th floor and occupied room No. 812, staging a sit-in in a private business office.

Police later said they took all four students into custody.

The students initially tried to storm the office of the DLP's presidential candidate and executive chairman, Kim Yong-sam, on the 6th floor, but they were chased away by riot police, who sealed off the entire 6th floor, police said.

Meanwhile, about half of the demonstrators, beaten back by riot police, headed for the nearby National Assembly, where they clashed with more than 100 riot police. The bulk of the demonstrators, wielding steel pipes and tossing firebombs, fought with riot police before withdrawing from the street in front of the assembly building.

The students, demanding that the government and the ruling party hold local elections this year, held up rush-hour traffic in and around Yoido, creating mammoth jams, police said.

Fishing Vessel Captain Abducted by PRC Vessel

SK2206052692 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 92 p 23

[Report by Cheju correspondent Ho Tae-hon]

[Text] Seamen of an unidentified Chinese fishing vessel, arguing with the seamen of ROK driftnet fishing vessel No. 304 Samjongho of Pusan (captain: Ko Hae-yong, 34) over tangled fishing nets, stormed the Samjongho with steel pipes in hand, beat its seamen, and ran away after abducting Captain Ko. This incident occurred on the sea 180 miles south of Mara Island in Taejong-up, South Cheju County, Cheju around 0500 on 21 June.

According to the seamen of the Samjongho, a Chinese fishing vessel was drawing up its fishing net while they were engaged in a fishing operation. When the Chinese fishing net tangled with a fishing net the Samjongho had laid, the Chinese seamen cut the ROK fishing vessel's net. When the ROK seamen protested this, 30 Chinese seamen climbed aboard the Samjongho, beat the vessel's nine seamen, and took away Captain Ko.

The Chinese vessel ran away toward Chinese territorial waters with Captain Ko, and the Samjongho is following it.

Upon receiving the report, the coast guard in Cheju dispatched a patrol boat to the incident area. The coast guard also informed ROK fishing vessels fishing near the spot and asked them to block the the Chinese fishing vessel's advance.

PRC Ready To Return Fisherman

SK2206110592 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0900 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The Chinese Government notified the ROK Foreign Ministry today that it soon would hand over Ko Hae-yong, captain of the ROK fishing boat Samjongho, who was abducted by a Chinse fishing boat in international waters 180 miles southwest of Cheju Island yesterday. The Foreign Ministry revealed that China said that it would hand over Captain Ko Hae-yong in international waters at 30 degrees north latitude and 123 degrees 10 minutes east longitude. The Chinese Government asked the ROK Foreign Ministry to inform it of the date and the name of vessel to receive Ko. [passage omitted]

No Tae-u Interviewed on Local Elections Issue

SK1906123592 Seoul YONHAP in English 1151 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u stressed Friday the new National Assembly should be opened within the legally prescribed time and political parties should seek a solution to the controversial issue of local autonomy body heads elections on the assembly floor.

"The question of the local elections should not be handled out of partisan interests with the upcoming presidential election in mind," No said.

He made the remarks in a special interview with the daily CHEJU SINMUN on the occasion of the newspaper's 47th anniversary.

The local administration heads elections were originally set by law to be held by June this year. But, the ruling camp decided to postpone them until 1995 while the opposition camp demands they be held within the year.

President No said the time of the presidential election has not been decided yet.

But, he implied at mid-December as election time when he said, "I think it would be good to avoid the year-end and new year season as well as severe winter."

No also said political parties and presidential candidates should remove the old-fashioned strategy to exploit regionalism for their political gains.

"To resolve this issue, I can consider meeting all presidential candidates at an appropriate time," No said.

What is more important, he said, is that presidential candidates themselves would meet and pledge before the people they would stage a fair and just competition.

On the issue of whether he would turn his concurrent presidency of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party over to the party's presidential candidate, No said he would decide the question taking into account party opinions, especially the opinion of candidate Kim Yong-sam.

Cabinet Ministers Give Briefings to Kim Yong-sam

SK1706121392 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 11 Jun 92 p 3

[By reporter Song Yong-sung: "Kim Yong-sam's 'Tutorship in Preparation for the Presidency' Accelerated—The Meaning of the Regular Briefings by Cabinet Ministers"]

[Text] Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam, the Democratic Liberal Party's [DLP] presidential candidate, has been taking extensive "lessons in preparation for the presidency."

This "making of a president" proceeds with President No Tae-u's strong assistance. A typical example is the regular briefing for Kim Yong-sam by cabinet ministers. Cabinet ministers began briefing Kim Yong-sam on state affairs on 10 June.

Executive Chairman Kim received a work report from Health and Social Affairs Minister An Pil-chun that day. Then on 11 June he received a report from Energy and Resources Minister Chin Yom and on 13 June from Justice Minister Kim Ki-chun. He is scheduled to receive a report from Kong No-myong, dean of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, next week.

The DLP officials explained that the "regular briefing is part of ordinary party-government consultations." However, people close to the party say that the briefing is intended to rally greater ruling circles behind Executive Chairman Kim, the ruling party's presidential candidate.

In connection with this, a DLP official concerned said: "The cabinet ministers' briefing handles not only specific pending issues but also ordinary issues." He also said: "This will provide Executive Chairman with an opportunity to expand his understanding of state affairs in order to improve his capability to run state affairs." In this way, he admitted that the briefing is part of efforts to alter Kim's negative image which is exemplified by the "allegation that he lacks qualifications."

This is why the Democratic Party has responded: It has called the briefing "virtual preelection campaigning" and even threatened to file a suit charging violation of the Presidential Election Law.

In particular, the 10 June report by Health and Social Affairs Minister An contained a section entitled "Tasks To Re-create a Regime." This has caused controversy.

The opposition circles are ready to make a political issue out of this, insisting that the "administrative branch of government is involved in the elections."

Two important strategies for candidate Kim to win in the presidential election are to "achieve unity in greater ruling circles" and "demonstrate candidate Kim's ability to run state affairs."

People concerned explained that these strategies have been continuously carried out with President No's positive assistance.

In particular, since Executive Chairman Kim was elected as presidential candidate, President No has reportedly personally led the efforts to help him overcome his weaknesses, and the regular briefing for him by cabinet ministers reportedly started toward that end.

From the same perspective, Executive Chairman Kim was present when President No was meeting with Buddhist leaders in Chongwadae on 8 June.

Executive Chairman Kim is planning to continue to receive the briefings on state affairs even though the opposition parties oppose it.

The efforts to improve Executive Chairman Kim's ability to run state affairs are intended not only to help him understand state affairs but also to project an image as a stable leader by showing his activities to the people.

The prevailing cooperative atmosphere called the "No-Kim honeymoon" also affects the attitude of various social and professional organizations toward candidate Kim.

For example, when Executive Chairman Kim was meeting with officials of the National Taxi Companies Cooperative, some officials, calling him a "person who we believe will become president," handed over recommendations to him, and one official even called him "Your Excellency President."

Executive Chairman Kim's training for the presidency and his activities to expand his support base are carried out in ways for him to have a broad understanding of state affairs by meeting with officials of various economic, social, and professional organizations and listening to their complaints and to present policy alternatives.

Candidate Kim has also been making efforts very carefully and silently to improve his image in the military, from which he had been distant because he had been in the opposition.

He has been doing so secretly with President No's positive cooperation and consideration.

Executive Chairman Kim's visits to frontline units at an "unlikely time" are part of his efforts in that direction.

In addition to his official activities, Executive Chairman Kim has also been frequently and secretly meeting with "those who have real power in the military," trying to win support from them. What he pursues is spontaneous support from them, not the support that they extend to him "merely because he is the ruling party's candidate."

This is because a candidate's relations with the military are an important factor in determining his ability to run state affairs under the ROK's special circumstances.

It is believed, therefore, that President No appointed as Executive Chairman Kim's chief secretary former Information Agency Minister Choe Chang-yun, who is a Korea Military Academy classmate (18th class) of First Army Commander Cho Nam-pung and Third Army Commander Ku Chang-hoe, who have real power in the military.

As part of the regular briefing by cabinet ministers, the defense minister will give a report on the pending security issues to him sooner or later. This, too, appears to be very symbolic.

President No is likely to continue giving advice to candidate Kim on how to command the military.

Taking advantage of his status as the ruling party's candidate, Executive Chairman Kim will step up his tutorship for the presidency. The opposition parties will continue to denounce this as unfair, persistently link President No to this tutorship, and launch powerful attacks on the ruling circles.

Dissident Views on Yongbyon Facility Cited

SK1706124992 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Jun 92 p 2

[Article by political desk reporter Pak Tu-sik; from the "Reporter's Memobook"column: "Different Views on the Nuclear Facilities in Yongbyon"]

[Text] Why was the construction of the radiochemical laboratory in Yongbyon, which is what North Korea calls it, stopped? When Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], was in North Korea on a visit, the construction of a laboratory in Yongbyon, (is it really a laboratory?), which the Korean and U.S. Governments have suspected to be a nuclear reprocessing facility and have therefore demanded that North Korea provide an explanation, had been discontinued.

In his report to the 35 member states of the IAEA Board of Governors on 10 June, Director-General Blix said that the construction of the building was about 80 percent completed and that it contained about 40 percent of the equipment planned for installation. He also said that the building will become a reprocessing facility upon completion. In a news conference in Beijing in May on the results of his visit to the North, he said that "in our terminology, this installation in Yongbyon is called a nuclear reprocessing facility."

These are the remarks made by the director-general of an international body, the IAEA. Now, however, some people in Korea say strange things about the content of Director-General Blix's report. They say that by no means can the radiochemical laboratory in Yongbyon be a "reprocessing facility." According to this interpretation, it is too early to determine the nature of the facility because the construction of the installation was halted and the governments of Korea and the United States have deliberately exaggerated the nature of the facility which contains only 40 percent of the equipment planned for installation there. Going one step farther, some said that the results of the just-ended IAEA inspection have revealed that North Korea has no capability to develop nuclear weapons on its own.

This view is shared not only by the leftist-leaning dissident groups, but also by some inside the government. Government officials who consider improving relations with North Korea and bringing about visible results in talks with the North to be far more important than South-North nuclear negotiations are said to be secretly spreading this view.

Based on intelligence supplied by the United States, the government has believed that the nuclear reprocessing facilities in Yongbyon would be completed during June at the earliest and by the end of this year at the latest.

So when North Korea was still refusing to even sign and endorse the nuclear safeguards accord with the IAEA, at the fifth round of high-level talks held last December our government proposed pilot inspections to North Korea, with a view toward inspecting the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon, and has since been in a hurry to conclude the South-North nuclear negotiations in order to have the nuclear facilities in Yongbyon inspected in June. Also, whenever doubts were cast on North Korea's capabilities to produce nuclear weapons, the government stressed that it had no choice but to formulate policy on security-related matters in preparation for the worst case scenario. At least, this is the explanation that the government has been giving until now. If this is the case, it is evident what will agonize the government. Now the government must find an answer as to why North Korea has stopped the construction of the nuclear reprocessing facility in Yongbyon. Of course, it is still hard to make sure that North Korea has in fact the capability to produce nuclear weapons. This is why the South and North should conduct mutual nuclear inspections more thoroughly. But North Korea has been avoiding this. It will not be too late if the South and North improve their relations after dissipating doubts about North Korea's nuclear development.

Burma

Foreign Minister Returns From Rio Earth Summit

BK2106123592 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] U Ohn Gyaw, minister for foreign affairs and head of the Myanmar [Burmese] delegation, who attended the United Nations Environment and Development Conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, arrived at Yangon [Rangoon] Airport last night. In an interview with MYANMAR [BURMA] News Agency, he said that at the meeting attended by the Myanmar delegation, 153 countries had signed two important conventions. He added many countries had actively discussed amd coordinated on ideas and agreements related to environmental protection and development.

U Ohn Gyaw also added that at the upcoming United Nations General Assembly, developed and developing countries must have a better understanding on the detailed program of international support for the developing countries on environmental protection and economic development. He said by participating in the conference, Myanmar was able to present frank discussions on its interest and main objectives.

U Ohn Gyaw gave a speech at the conference on 9 June, and signed the Biodiversity Convention and Climate Change Convention. On 11 June, U Ohn Gyaw met and discussed environmental issues with Mr. (Mustafa Kerpa), executive director of the United Nations Environmental Program.

Opposition Groups Drafting New Constitution

BK2006050192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jun 92 p A2

[By Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Burma's opposition groups yesterday ended their third meeting to draft a new constitution which they say would focus on federalism and human rights.

The drafting process, which began more than two years ago, ended "this time more successfully and with better understanding than we had hoped for", said a Kachin representative to the forum.

The eight-day meeting, which was held from June 11 in a northern border town, drew about 50 participants from Burmese dissident and ethnic groups, human rights and aid organizations, foreign professors and law experts.

The Kachin delegate said the process will continue.

The drafting committee will meet after a month for consultations before sending out draft copies "to various institutions inside and outside Burma" for comments and feedback.

Another conference, expected to be the last, will be called by the end of the year.

The next meeting will discuss and approve the final version of the constitution.

If approved, a national convention will be held to endorse it before promulgation, the Kachin delegate said. The delegate added that all Burmese and those who want to participate in the convention are welcome.

"There is no limitation or restriction," he said.

The attempt by the Burmese opposition coincides with the recent announcement of the Burmese junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), to call a national convention to draft a new national constitution.

SLORC has refused to allow the National League for Democracy [NLD], which had a surprise landslide victory in the May 1990 general elections, to form a government.

A statement released yesterday after the meeting said the "draft constitution focuses on two main topics: Federalism and Human Rights".

"Both ideas are the aspiration of all the peoples of Burma. Both have been denied them by consecutive military regimes since 1962 and there is no likelihood that they can be achieved by the peoples of Burma, except in a free forum with the support of all ethnic groups," it said.

The drafting committee, since its inception over two years ago, has studied the "constitutions of the democratic nations of the world" to produce a draft "reflecting the experiences of other federal countries" taking into account "Burma's political history, current social and economic realities," said the release.

The committee explored, with an "open mind", how to construct "a viable federal union based upon democratic principles, human rights and protection for the diverse cultures and traditions, and to create true and lasting unity among all its peoples".

All together, 14 Burmese opposition and ethnic groups and 15 human rights and aid agencies took part in the meeting.

Among others who attended were professors and legal experts from Canada, the European Community, the United States, and ASEAN nations.

A number of ethnic leaders including Padow Ba Thin, general secretary of the Karen National Union, Brang Seng of the Kachin Independence Organization, and Nai Shwe Kyin of the New Mon State Party were also present at the meeting.

Exiled members and MPs of the National League for Democracy, also took part in the forum.

Representing the parallel NLD government were U Thein Oo and U Maung Maung Aye, justice and trade ministers, while U Win Khet and Aung Soe Oo represented NLD members.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Uzbek President, Delegation Arrive for Visit

BK1906101292 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0911 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 19 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Uzbekistan President Dr. Islam Karimov arrived here today leading a 29-member entourage for a four-day state visit to Malaysia.

Karimov is the first Central Asian head of state to travel to the region after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

He was met on arrival at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport in Subang by Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba.

Also present to greet Karimov and his entourage were Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi and Public Enterprises Minister Dr. Yusof Nor, who is the minister-in-attendance.

Karimov's entourage included Uzbekistan's first deputy chairman, Cabinet of Ministers, Ismail Dzhurabekov; Foreign Minister Ubaidulla Abdurazzaqov; Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Utkur Sultanov; and Minister of Local Industry Victor Tchjen.

Others included Minister of Public Health Shavkat Karimov, Governor of Tashkent Region Saidulla Saidaliyev, and Education Minister Dzhura Abdullayev, and several top government officials.

Karimov is scheduled to have an audience with the yang di-pertuan agong (the king), Sultan Azlan Shah, and meet Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed.

Karimov's visit, aimed at forging greater bilateral cooperation, comes three weeks after Abdullah's visit to Uzbekistan.

Bilateral relations received a boost recently through the Uzbekistan film week where Malaysians were able to learn more about the republic's peoples and cultures.

Covering an area of 450,000 sq km Uzbekistan has a population of 21 million, of which 70 percent are Uzbeks, 11 percent Russians, and the rest minority groups. Its major industries are machine-engineering metallurgy, gas, textiles, and chemical fertilisers.

King Hosts State Banquet

BK1906141092 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in English 1330 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Malaysia is ready to cooperate with Uzbekistan and share its experience with the republic in the fields of agriculture, privatization and industry. His majesty the Yang Dipertuan Agong [Paramount Ruler] Sultan Azlan Shah said Malaysia fully supports the economic and political renewing of the newly independent nations of Central Asia. Both Malaysia and Uzbekistan could cooperate in the various fields and mutually gain for each other's experiences. Both countries should be partners in progress for their mutual prosperity. His majesty said this at the state banquet for visiting Uzbekistan president Dr. Islam Karimov at the Istana Negara [State Palace] in Kuala Lumpur.

The Yang Dipertuan Agong said Malaysia's relations with other countries also encompass the area of trade. The country fully realizes that various benefits can be obtained from trade relations. His majesty also expressed Malaysia's readiness to channel its experience in regional cooperation through its membership of ASEAN. He expressed confidence that such cooperation in the Central Asian region will be pivotal in ensuring the peace and security of the region. Attention should be given to such cooperation because the rapid changes in the world have given rise to new forms of regional cooperation.

The Yang Dipertuan Agong said bilateral cooperation plays an important role in building up good links among countries and regional cooperation is also vital. Malaysia's experience with ASEAN countries illustrates this fact.

Touching on the changes that have taken place in the world over the last three years, his majesty said he believes these will provide new opportunities to enable the international community to come up with a new world order for the better. The new order should be based on sovereignty of nations, the rule of law, tolerance, lasting peace and joint responsibility toward economic and social justice.

The Yang Dipertuan Agong said new developments in the area of international relations now move towards the formation of a more democratic international society. A world order based on oppression and force is no longer accepted. As such, all countries should take advantage of the present peace following the end of the cold war to cooperate for their common benefit.

He gave a reminder that the main challenges facing any one country and the international community at present and in the 21st century is how to manage structural changes and the world which (word indistinct) at national level. The structural changes should be managed effectively to create unity and international harmony. In this respect, Malaysia supports the role played by the United Nations as it realizes the system is the most appropriate mechanism to create a new world order which is just.

Congratulating Dr. Islam on his success in restoring the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Yang Dipertuan Agong said his visit to Malaysia will pave the way for even closer bilateral relations.

Two Cooperation Agreements Signed

BK2006130392 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1018 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 20 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia Saturday signed two agreements with Uzbekistan, which will enable the two countries to exchange expertise and cooperate in the fields of economy, culture, and science.

Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi signed the agreements on behalf of the Malaysian Government, while Uzbekistan was represented by its foreign minister, Ubaidulla Abdurazzaqov.

Abdullah told a press conference here that the agreements also included cooperation in the technical field.

Earlier, Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed held talks with Uzbekistan President Dr. Islam Karimov at the Prime Minister's Department here.

This was followed by talks at delegation level, also attended by the two leaders.

The Malaysian delegation included Abdullah, Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim, Information Minister Mohamed Rahmat, and Health Minister Lee Kim Sai.

Abdullah said the two leaders also expressed hope that the two countries could enhance their cooperation in other fields, especially in matters relating to the United Nations.

Dr. Mahathir also offered training facilities to Uzbekistan under the Malaysian technical cooperation programme.

Abdullah said the prime minister also briefed the Uzbekistan leader on Malaysia's experience in cooperation with Vietnam, saying that the formula could be used in the development of Uzbekistan.

Dr. Karimov was impressed with the development progress in Malaysia and the country's administrative system, which had helped to achieve stability and racial harmony, Abdullah said.

The Uzbekistan leader also invited commercial banks in Malaysia to open branches in his country to facilitate Malaysian private sector participation in the development in his country, especially in the fields of tourism, petroleum and gas products, metal industry, and cotton production.

Asked whether the agreements would pave the way for closer cooperation with other Central Asian states, Abdullah said Malaysia hoped to establish similar cooperation with them.

The 29-member Uzbekistan delegation arrived here Friday for a four-day visit.

President Holds News Conference

BK2106094492 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Uzbekistan will use its large reserve of gold [words indistinct] guarantee all foreign investments into that country. Its president, Dr. Islam Karimov, said the country needs foreign investments and gold will be used to ensure all debts are repaid.

Dr. Islam was speaking at a news conference in Kuala Lumpur this afternoon near the end of his four-day visit to Malaysia. Uzbekistan is one of the world's ten largest producers of gold and produces about 70,000 tons of the metal annually.

The president expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the visit to Malaysia. He said the policy used by Malaysia to promote racial harmony could be used as a model for Uzbekistan. The country has a population of about 21 million with 18 million of them Muslims.

Dr. Islam explained that his discussions with His Majesty the King Sultan Azlan Shah and the prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, will form the basis of close bilateral relations in the future. Joint ventures could be entered into in the oil and gas industries, palm oil, [words indistinct], and minerals.

Dr. Islam leaves for Jakarta tomorrow morning.

Departure Remarks Cited

BK2206043492 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0327 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 22 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Uzbekistan is offering gold as collateral to attract foreign investment to build up its economy after almost a year of independence from the former Soviet Union.

Uzbekistan president Dr. Islam Karimov said the "gold for collateral" was a guarantee of the country's ability to finance joint projects undertaken with others including Malaysia and repay whatever foreign borrowings on time.

"It used to be a state secret (under Soviet Union) but I can tell you now that we produce more than 70,000 tonnes of gold annually, of the highest standard of 99.999 (pure content)," he told a press conference here on the eve of his departure after a four-day visit.

Saying Uzbekistan ranked among the 10th leading gold producer in the world, Karimov anticipated output of the mineral to double within the next two or three years.

Karimov, leading a 29-member delegation on the first visit to Malaysia by a head of state of a former Soviet republic, later made a farewell call on the Yang Dipertuan Agong [Paramount Ruler] Sultan Azlan Shah (the king) here.

He said Uzbekistan, set to celebrate its first independence bash on 1 September, was moving towards joining the rank of advanced countries and integrating its economy with the world community.

Other than gold, the country of about 18 million people, produces silver, copper and several non-ferrous metals.

Karimov said the country has gas and oil reserves of "as much as Kuwait".

Asked of prospects for long-term investments for foreigners, Karimov said being newly-independent, Uzbekistan needed foreign investments and had strived to create favourable conditions to encourage them.

Apart from the vast mineral resources, Uzbekistan has a large labour force while its parliament has adopted several laws to encourage equal opportunities in ensuring inter-ethnic and inter-racial relations.

Karimov, expressing gratitude for the warm hospitality received during the visit here, said it had laid the foundation for greater bilateral ties and promised to invite Malaysian journalists to Uzbekistan to help make his country better known here.

He said the two agreements signed Friday between Malaysia and Uzbekistan—one on economic and technical cooperation and the other on scientific and cultural cooperation—augured well for enhancing bilateral relations.

Information Minister To Meet Singapore Counterpart

BK1906033492 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 18 Jun 92 p 18

[By Ismail Kassim]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat said yesterday that he planned to meet his Singapore counterpart, Brigadier-General George Yeo, soon to discuss how the media could help build closer relations between the two countries.

In an interview at his office, he said that the media should focus more on positive stories rather than negative reports which could undermine ties.

"The media shouldn't talk about problems all the time... They should also help to promote happy feelings between Malaysians and Singaporeans," he added.

If there were differences, he said, the media should not play them up but leave them to the two governments to resolve.

Datuk Mohamed, who is also UNMO [United Malays National Organization] secretary-general, said that the authorities from both sides should take steps to ensure that the peoples of the two countries did not hate each other.

"It would be dangerous to allow it to happen, given the racial structure of the two countries, with Malays the majority in Malaysia, and the Chinese dominating in Singapore," he said.

On his proposed meeting with Brig-Gen Yeo, he said that no date had been fixed yet, but he hoped it could take place soon.

Asked about speculation that there might be third parties unrelated to the federal or state governments trying to spoil the relationship with Singapore, he said he could not rule out such a possibility.

He said that the communists were still around and that there were people inside and outside both nations who might not be happy to see good ties between them.

He denied that there was any involvement by the country's royalty in the recent spate of incidents concerning Singaporeans in Johor.

He criticised the Singapore media twice recently—for allegedly inciting hatred against Malaysians and over a Singapore Broadcasting Corporation [SBC] programme which featured Search, a Malaysian rock group.

Asked for details, he cited reports in the Republic's media urging Singaporeans not to visit Johor Baru on the grounds that they might face harassment.

He also said that letters to the press urging Singapore to strengthen its defence were almost tantamount to treating Malaysia like an enemy.

"Such reports can create ill-feelings... I feel that the media should check with the authorities first before publishing them," he said.

Likewise, he felt that SBC was not being sensitive in a programme during which Search was asked questions relating to Malaysian domestic affairs.

He accused Search of discrediting the country, particularly with its comments on the government's ban on long-haired male artists, a charge which the group denied.

On Tuesday, SBC spokesman Karen Ng made it clear that SBC did not initiate the question on hair length during the Malay radio programme, Warna Malam, on June 5. Nor did the presenter of the programme contribute any opinion on it, she said.

The band members were responding to a question from a listener who phoned in during the "live" programme to ask if they would cut their hair.

Datuk Mohamed likened Singapore and Malaysia to Siamese twins. "We must be sensitive to each other. We cannot take things for granted. If there are problems, we can settle them amicably."

Singapore

Minister Says Japan Must Gain Asia's Trust

OW1806105792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 18 Jun 92

[Text] Singapore, June 18 KYODO—A Singaporean cabinet minister said Thursday that Japan could become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council only if it gains the trust of other Asian nations.

"While East Asia will find it very hard to accept a militarily powerful Japan, East Asia can more readily accept a politically influential Japan within the framework of the United Nations," said George Yeo, minister for information and the arts.

"In this regard, whether Japan can become a permanent member of the Security Council will depend a great deal on Japan being accepted as a trusted member of a larger East Asian community," he said.

Yeo, who is also second foreign minister, was addressing a luncheon of some 100 Japanese business leaders.

Commenting on the passage of a U.N. peacekeeping cooperation bill in Japan's Diet this week, Yeo said strong control is needed over the dispatch abroad of Japanese troops to ensure Japan does not turn militarist again.

"Asian countries fear the bill "may lead Japanese society in the wrong direction and could lead down the slippery slope" toward militarism, he said. [quotation marks as received]

In order to gain Asian trust, Yeo said, Japan must "practice a softer form of nationalism" by "re-Asianizing" and forging closer cultural interaction with East Asian nations.

He thus calls for a reconciliation between Japan and victims of its expansionism before and during the World War II in Korea and China.

Yeo said considerable efforts have been made to improve cultural relationships, "but without a full catharsis involving the people of China, Korea, and Japan, suspicions of Japan will remain."

In urging "re-Asianization," Yeo said for Japan to play a world role, Japanese culture must be seen as part of a larger East Asian culture.

He said Japan must "face up squarely to the past," referring to atrocities committed by Japanese troops in Asia before and during the war.

Yeo said part of the problem is Japanese leaders have not expressed enough sincerity when apologizing for the atrocities committed by Japanese troops before and during World War II.

"There's a sense that even when expressions of contrition are made, it is done with a certain reluctance," he said, adding that "even though we cannot find fault with the words, there's always that sense that it is not thorough, not wholehearted."

Japan Urged To 'Re-Asianize' for World Role

BK1906093792 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Jun 92 p 26

[By Ng Wei Joo]

[Text] Japan should re-Asianise itself to strengthen its position in the world, Minister for Information and the Arts George Yeo said yesterday.

Brigadier-General [BG] (Res) [RESERVIST] Yeo noted that there was a time when Japanese leaders thought it was better to "de-asianise" and join the West.

But this was obviously not possible for deep cultural reasons said BG Yeo, who is also the second minister for foreign affairs.

Speakding at a seminar, he said that as part of the process of re-Asianisation, Japanese culture has to be demystified.

"For many years, particularly in the West, Japanese culture has been presented as something so unique and exotic that only very few could understand it. In fact this has no basis in history," he said.

If Japan wants to play a role in the world, its culture must be seen as part of a larger East Asian culture and as part of a larger world culture, he added.

The seminar at Hotel New Otani was organised by JIJI PRESS, a Japanese press agency that has been operating here for more than 20 years.

Addressing about 90 Japanese businessmen, Bg Yeo said that a common East Asian consciousness, which had been submerged by Japanese imperialism and the Cold War for much of this century, was re-surfacing.

This was because the world was approaching an era of "soft" nationalism in which cultural links would become critical, he said.

In such a world, the cultural relationship between China, Japan, and Korea was crucial to the political and economic development of East Asia.

Giving a historical overview during his 20-minute lunchtime talk, BG Yeo observed that these countries were part of the "chopstick" civilisation whose basis was as deep as Western civilisation.

He pointed out that Tang China was a multinational empire encompassing people of Korean, Japanese, and Vietnamese origins.

But the inheritor of Tang China in the 21st century would not be China, but a larger East Asian community, he said.

Within this larger community, countries such as China, Japan, South Korea, and all the South-east Asian nations would have to find their place.

And although the Chinese in South-east Asia identified themselves culturally with Confucianist cultures, they knew that their political destiny was in Southeast Asia where they constituted a small minority.

They were comfortable completely with being part of an East Asian community and not part of a "Greater China".

"In other words, whether we are from North-east Asia or South-east Asia or South-east Asia [as published], we share a common interest in bringing about such a common East Asian consciousness," he said.

He emphasised that for Japan to play a bigger role in the region, it must "face up squarely to the past".

Its reconciliation with China and Korea was important politically not just for the three countries, but for all of East Asia, he said.

He argued that a full catharsis involving the people of China, Korea, and Japan was necessary to remove any suspicions about Japan.

In his speech, he also touched on how Japan should do its part in the region under the umbrella of the United Nations Security Council.

But whether Japan can become a permanent member of the Security Council will depend a great deal on its being accepted as a trusted member of a larger East Asian community, he said.

He stressed that the East Asian community should not keep out America which, with its diverse cultures and races, represented a "great experiment in cultural integration".

If it kept out the U.S. the region and the world would be a much poorer place.

"That is why we in East Asia have a large stake in the success of America and why we must try to bring the two sides of the Pacific closer together even as we forge closer links among ourselves," he said.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Leaves for Tokyo Reconstruction Meeting

BK2006125592 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1100 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] At the invitation of the Royal Government of Japan, on the afternoon of 20 June His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen—vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia [SOC], and member of the Supreme National Council [SNC]—and madame, accompanied by H.E. Hor Namhong, SOC foreign minister and SNC member, left Phnom Penh for Tokyo, Japan to attend an international conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia. The conference is to be held early next week.

Bidding farewell to H.E. Hun Sen at Pochentong Airport were members of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee, including H.E. Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; H.E. Sar Kheng, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and interior minister; H.E. Say Chhum, standing vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; H.E. General Tie Banh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister; H.E. Nguon Nhel, agriculture minister; H.E. Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; H.E. Ney Pena, vice chairman of the Control Commission of the CPP Central Committee; H.E. Sim Ka, chairman of Phnom Penh City's Party Committee and People's Committee; H.E. Gen. Pol Saroeun, deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces; H.E. Gen. Ke Kimyan, first deputy defense minister and chief of the Army General Political Department; and Prince Norodom Chakkrapong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as several officials of the SOC. H.E. Imagawa, Japanese ambassador to Cambodia, was also present.

Answering questions posed by national and international media before his departure, H.E. Hun Sen noted the Khmer Rouge's maneuvers to delay implementation of the second phase of the cease-fire, saying the Tokyo conference is clear evidence of the international community's political resolve to implement the peace plan and rebuild Cambodia. He added that in spite of the Khmer Rouge's participation or absence, the international conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia will succeed.

Khmer Rouge Leaders To Attend

BK1906112892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Bangkok June 19 (AFP)—Khmer Rouge leaders Khieu Samphan and Son Sen will travel to Tokyo to attend an international conference on Cambodia's reconstruction, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

There had been fears that the Khmer Rouge, which has been blocking the Cambodian peace process, would boycott the June 22-23 ministerial conference in the Japanese capital.

Khmer Rouge Reaffirms Peace Plan Commitment

BK2106014092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 92

["Statement by the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea concerning participation in the conference of the four Cambodian parties in Tokyo;" dated 20 June—read by anouncer]

[Text] 1. Responding to requests by friends the world over who have been providing active support to the just cause of the Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] has decided to attend a meeting of the four Cambodian parties of the Supreme National Council [SNC] in Tokyo under the lofty chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman.

The DK will do its best to make this meeting a success to respond to the aspiration of the Cambodian nation and people and in accordance with the essence and the spirit of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

2. The DK would like to reaffirm once again its firm stance of abiding by the Paris agreement. This accord is the result of the following:

A. The Cambodian nation and people have waged an arduous struggle for more than 13 years with a resolute stance and have made great sacrifices.

B. Friends the world over, particularly the ASEAN countries, have firmly provided multiform assistance to this just struggle. They have made all kinds of efforts, particularly at the many meetings and talks, to achieve a comprehensive political solution to the war, which resulted from Vietnam's aggression and occupation of Cambodia.

C. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council have endeavored persistently to work out a peace plan for Cambodia. It is this peace plan which has led to the signing of the Paris agreement.

3. Disagreement arises in the implementation of the Paris agreement, which is now going through the most complicated phase. Some people argue that the agreement has not been implemented; others say that the major and basic clauses of the agreement have not been implemented.

There is no other way to resolve this disagreement than to implement the Paris agreement in its entirety and to do it correctly and without bias in accordance with the essence and spirit of the agreement.

4. The DK has taken part in talks and signed the Paris agreement as a Cambodian nationalist party which has contributed to the struggle for over 13 years with a highly responsible spirit to win back independence and peace for Cambodia and for the survival of the Cambodian nation and people.

We ask that the SNC meeting in Tokyo be conducted in a mature and stable manner and in a neutral and unbiased atmosphere within the framework of the Paris agreement in order to find common ground which could lead to a consensus to respond to the profound aspiration of the Cambodian nation and people and peace- and justice-loving countries the world over.

5. Leveling accusations at one another solves nothing; it would only make the matter worse. There already is a comprehensive solution to the war in Cambodia in accordance with the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

The DK has stated successively that it abides fully by the Paris agreement. It is in this spirit that the DK believes that all sides signing the agreement should meet once more to clearly define the implementation of various clauses in the Paris agreement in accordance with the agreement's essence and spirit. This conference could be convened in Paris, Jakarta, New York, or Phatthaya.

[Date] 20 June 1992

Support for UNSC Chairman's Statement Noted

BK2006023692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] On 12 June, the chairman of the UN Security Council [UNSC] clearly confirmed in his communique that:

1. The second phase of the cease-fire begins on 13 June 1992;

2. The UNSC reaffirmed that the Supreme National Council [SNC] is the legitimate and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period. The SNC represents Cambodia's sovereignty, independence, and unification.

3. The UNSC clearly holds that delay in giving the SNC its role will affect the entire peace process in Cambodia.

This clearly confirms that it is most essential that all parties involved in the Cambodian problem, particularly the Yuon [Vietnamese] aggressors and their accomplices, implement the 23 October 1991 agreement strictly and correctly in accordance with the agreement's real essence, namely:

1. All types of Yuon aggressor forces should withdraw from Cambodia under the control of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and the four Cambodian parties;

2. The SNC plays its role as the sole source of power in Cambodia without the regime propped up by Vietnam in Phnom Penh and without the national state authority of the resistance forces.

The Cambodian people in rural areas and cities and in and outside the country are happy and would like to fully assist and support the statement which wants the Cambodian nation and the Cambodian people to have peace with independence through the implementation of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement. The Cambodian people pledge to cooperate and carry out all kinds of activities with the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and the SNC with the aim of correctly implementing the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement in accordance with the agreement's real essence.

Control of Troop Pullout, SNC Role Viewed

BK2106033592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 92

["Article": "If the Vietnamese Aggressor Forces Are Not Controlled and the Supreme National Council Has No Rights or Power, Phase Two of the Cease-Fire Cannot Proceed"]

[Text] Some people have crassly announced that we are now entering phase two of the cease-fire and that it is time to control the four Cambodian parties' forces. These people have made accusations against and put the blame on others.

People immediately ask this question: What is the goal of the announcement of phase two? Is this announcement in accordance with and has it already complied with the documents of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement? Those interested in the implementation of the Paris agreement and who have followed events clearly see that eight months since the signing of the Paris agreement, there has been as yet no control to ensure that all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces are withdrawn from Cambodia. Handing over a status and role to the Supreme National Council [SNC]—a legitimate body and the sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period—has not yet been done.

To go straight to the point, two major and key points for solving Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia have not yet been implemented. People have noted that the announcement on entering the second phase of the cease-fire is completely against the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement. This Paris agreement has already made this clear on the cease-fire's second phase in Annex 2, Article 6. People can see through those who have flagrantly announced that the second phase has been entered. These people's intention is to assist and defend the Vietnamese aggressors and allow Vietnam to maintain its aggressor forces and the puppet regime it has propped up to continue the war of aggression and to continue to occupy and control Cambodia.

People have made it clear that with no control and assurance that the Vietnamese aggressors have withdrawn all types of their aggressor forces from Cambodia, and with the SNC having no role, rights, and power as a legitimate body and the sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period, the cease-fire's second phase cannot proceed. People have determined that only when the above two major and key points are first resolved can the cease-fire's second phase genuinely proceed and in compliance with the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

'Sufficient' SNC Role, Power Stressed

BK2106032292 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Unattributed commentary: "The world clearly realizes that only when the Supreme National Council plays a role and has sufficient rights and power in administering Cambodia can the second phase of the cease-fire be implemented"]

[Text] On 12 June, the chairman of the UN Security Council [UNSC] clearly talked about Chapter 3, Article 3 of the Paris agreement saying that the Supreme National Council [SNC] is a legitimate body and the sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period; it represents Cambodia's sovereignty, independence, and unification and everyone should abide by and quickly implement this in order to move toward achieving a comprehensive solution; and that any delay in giving a role, rights, and power to the SNC will affect the entire Cambodian peace process agreed to by everyone under the auspice of the United Nations and the Paris conference.

This is the voice representing all 15 members of the UNSC. This voice agrees with the successive proposals by the national resistance forces which call on everyone to abide by and implement Article 3, Chapter 3 of the agreement, namely quickly giving rights and power to the SNC in order to move toward implementing the agreement and achieving a comprehensive solution.

In this sense, the resistance forces and the world agree that to proceed with the second phase of the cease-fire, it is necessary for the quadripartite SNC to play a role and have rights and power to cooperate with the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to efficiently control and ensure that Vietnamese aggressor forces are all withdrawn from Cambodia.

On the contrary, if there is only UNTAC and no SNC, and if UNTAC cooperates with the regime propped up by Vietnam, peace in Cambodia certainly cannot be achieved because this is completely against the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

Therefore, to break the current impasse, the Cambodian national resistance forces and the world hold that everyone has to implement as quickly as possible Chapter 3, Article 3 of the Paris agreement, namely giving rights and power to the SNC.

'New Slogan' on Implementing Paris Accord Noted

BK2006043692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Jun 92

["New slogan"]

[Text] **Five-point Idea for Implementing the Paris Agreement Comprehensively Both in the Military and Civilian Aspects**

The comprehensive implementation of the Paris agreement consists of the following five key points:

1. Control of the withdrawal of all types of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia and assurance that these Vietnamese aggressor forces and their weapons do not return to Cambodia in accordance with article 8 of the agreement and Article 6 in Annex 2.

In practice, this requires that observers and UN peacekeeping forces cooperate with the four Cambodian parties and are deployed along the Cambodian-Vietnamese border in accordance with the essence and spirit of Paragraph 3, Sentence 3 of Annex 2.

2. Vietnam has to report in detail on Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and provide a list of weapons, ammunition, and troop withdrawal plans from Cambodia, both those already carried out and those to be implemented, along with the exit points and schedules of Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia in accordance with Sentence 1, Article 6, Annex 2 of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

3. The Supreme National Council [SNC] is a legitimate body and the sole source of power representing Cambodia's sovereignty, independence, and unification during the entire transitional period in accordance with Chapter 3 of the Paris agreement.

4. The SNC and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] have the right to consult and discuss the implementation of the Paris agreement in accordance with the consensus principle as long as these issues are in agreement with the goal of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement.

5. Cantonment and dissolution of all four Cambodian parties' Armed Forces, 70 percent first and then 100 percent.

These five points are the keys for the comprehensive implementation of the Paris agreement both in the military and civilian aspects.

Once these five points are genuinely implemented, other issues would be automatically resolved.

UN Downplays Phnom Penh Talk of Sanctions on KR

BK2006123992 Hong Kong AFP in English 1140 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Phnom Penh, June 20 (AFP)—Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said Saturday sanctions against the Khmer Rouge [KR] would be inevitable if the Marxist faction refused to cooperate with UN peacekeepers, but a UN official disagreed.

"Sanctions are not being discussed in New York," said UN Undersecretary General for Peacekeeping Operations Marrack Goulding.

"I don't think we should be talking about sanctions," he said. "I think we should be talking about encouraging all the parties... to make this agreement work. We should be talking about sanctions as an instrument of last resort."

Hun Sen said while the UN Security Council should wait before imposing sanctions: "I think sanctions are unavoidable if the KR continue to be so stubborn."

Hun Sen was leaving for a Tokyo conference to discuss rehabilitating war-devastated Cambodia and the fragile peace process which involves UN supervised elections, expected to be held next year.

While the conference was originally designed for economic reasons, the KR's recent refusal to cooperate with the UN peacekeeping operation in Cambodia forced a political agenda.

KR leaders Khieu Samphan and Son Sen decided to go at the last minute after originally deciding to boycott.

"I think this is a case of international pressure on the KR," Hun Sen told reporters at the airport.

"If there is any change (in their position in Tokyo), it is only a delaying tactic and also to dilute international pressure and pressure from the Cambodian people," he said.

Goulding downplayed the non-compliance of the KR with the peace accords, pointing to the sudden decision of Khieu Samphan to attend a crucial peace and reconstruction conference in Tokyo as a "very encouraging development."

The KR have refused to go along with the UN peacekeeping operation's demobilization and disarmament phase, and refuse to allow UN peacekeepers to enter the 20 percent of the countryside they control.

Diplomats and other observers believe the stubborn tactics are an attempt to bargain for more power in a political settlement to the 13-year civil war that already gives legitimacy to the murderous former leaders of this country.

Khmer Rouge Attacks Second UNTAC Helicopter

BK2206064292 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Jun 92

["Latest news: The Khmer Rouge Strafed a UN Helicopter in Kompong Thom"]

[Text] The Paris peace accord is eight months old now. Measures and plans have been implemented one after another and all these measures and plans have been strictly and most correctly respected by our State of Cambodia [SOC] faction. In particular, recently our faction clearly displayed an exemplary goodwill by regrouping its troops in the designated cantonment areas for UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] inspection in accordance with the second phase of the cease-fire as stipulated by the Paris peace accord.

On the contrary, however, those in the Khmer Rouge faction have never shown any sign of goodwill. They have made many provocations, incessantly launching armed attacks in a daily attempt to seize SOC-controlled territories. Not only have the Khmer Rouge attacked the SOC forces, but they have also violated UNTAC. As a matter of fact, on 21 June 1992, at 1430, when a white-painted UNTAC helicopter flying from Preah Vihear Province reached the Kouk O Pou area, the Khmer Rouge forces fired many RPG and AK-47 rounds at it, piercing its fuselage in several places and injuring a Russian pilot in his shoulder. This is the second time that the Khmer Rouge have strafed an UNTAC aircraft.

On the same day, the Khmer Rouge attacked for several hours the position of our forces on a portion of Route 12, compelling us to pull out and temporarily abandon this position.

These activities of the Khmer Rouge more clearly show their belligerent ambitions and intention to provoke troubles, prolong the war, and perpetuate the miseries of the Cambodian people, and also their total contempt for UNTAC as well as the will of the international community whose wish is to help end the war in Cambodia.

Hor Namhong Interviewed on Peace Process 17 Jun

BK2106134792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Interview with Hor Namhong, foreign minister of the State of Cambodia, with correspondents from AFP, Associated Press, REUTER, and NEWSWEEK in Phnom Penh on 17 June; read by announcer]

[Text] [Correspondent] What is Your Excellency's view on the stance of the Khmer Rouge?

[Hor Namhong] Frankly speaking, I am not optimistic about the Khmer Rouge. They have violated the peace accord by raising two conditions. They clearly know that no Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodia. As such, their assertion about the Vietnamese military presence is aimed at the Cambodian Government in Phnom Penh. They want the Supreme National Council [SNC] to have the authority and to be the supreme government. Their primary goal is to dismantle the Phnom Penh government. But there is no mention of the SNC's executive power in the Paris accord at all. The accord recognizes the existing administration during the transition.

[Correspondent] Why did the Khmer Rouge not say that they had no intention to cooperate with the United Nations earlier, that is since the past two months?

[Hor Namhong] This is a scheme concocted by the Khmer Rouge. At first, they refused to cooperate with the UN advance mission in Cambodia, saying they were waiting for the arrival of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] to implement the peace accord. However, after UNTAC arrived, they imposed these conditions. But, there is no order of priority in the implementation of the peace accord. All the provisions of the accord are equally important.

[Correspondent] I hear many people in the city and a number of diplomats say that the Khmer Rouge have planned to retake, then control some areas to expand their territory. What is your opinion?

[Hor Namhong] This is their main objective. They will not give up using military means. Why do they continue maintain this unswerving stance? Because they realize they will not win the coming elections. Also, while signing the peace accord, they had hoped that when the SNC is created in Phnom Penh and when Mr. Akashi and the UNTAC arrive, this government would be dissolved. Anyway, after the accord was signed, their plan and expectations were not realized.

[Correspondent] So after the signing of the accord, they expected that your government would collapse, didn't they?

[Hor Namhong] Yes. They refer to Article 23 of the peace accord which says that the SNC is the unique legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia. But the accord does not only contain this provision. There are many other points. We always say that the accord is a mirror, so it is not possible for us to pick up and use a word or an article to interpret the whole accord.

[Correspondent] What can be done in the future to make the Khmer Rouge reshape their stance?

[Hor Namhong] I used to say that this is a fundamental problem. Because now more than ever, we should have a perspective of the current situation. I say we have to keep the Khmer Rouge in the peace process and try to preserve them in the peace accord. However, what can we do if the Khmer Rouge continue to obstruct the accord.

[Correspondent] What is your answer to the question about the Khmer Rouge's ongoing obstruction to the peace process?

[Hor Namhong] I think if the Khmer Rouge continue to hinder the peace process, the UNTAC's mandate and commitment should be enhanced. Now, we already have a peace accord signed by 18 countries, including the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC]. The accord was unanimously adopted by the UNSC and the UN General Assembly. So, what the Khmer Rouge are doing at the moment constitutes a challenge to the United Nations and international community.

[Correspondent] A lot of things also depend on the Thai army. Are you optimistic about the success of the United Nations in implementing the peace accord?

[Hor Namhong] If there are UNSC resolutions, we will have a basic verification of the Khmer Rouge. Anyway, we certainly need the cooperation of the Thai Government.

[Correspondent] Will there be any concessions made to the Khmer Rouge?

[Hor Namhong] I have repeatedly said that we intend to implement the peace accord in its entirety. I do not think that UNTAC has failed to comply with or breached the accord. We, the contending parties, need an impartial authority. So we should believe in Mr. Akashi and the UNTAC; otherwise how can rival Cambodian parties resolve the conflict? As for the SNC's authority, it is already clearly defined in Part 1 Chapter 3 of the accord. Therefore, we should please no party and nobody can interpret the accord at will.

[Correspondent] Are there any measures to exclude the Khmer Rouge from the peace process?

[Hor Namhong] If we have no other choice, I want to see a change to the UNTAC's mandate and commitment. The cochairmen of the Paris international conference on Cambodia should convene a second conference, since the three other parties have already implemented the accord so far. However, I think it is too hasty to discuss this approach. This is for the future. Anyway, if the second phase is held up, elections will be delayed, then the peace process will also be put on hold. That being the case, can the UNTAC stay in Cambodia beyond the timeframe? All in all, lets hope that the Khmer Rouge will change their stance. But I, myself, am not too optimistic. Time will tell us.

Thailand Against Dropping DK From Peace Plan

BK2206041892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Speaking to newsmen in Bangkok on 18 June, a deputy spokesman of the Thai Foreign Ministry said that the party of Democratic Kampuchea [DK] was worried whether all Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Cambodia. He added that the best solution to this problem was that the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia should set up a committee with the four Cambodian factions taking part to conduct overall verification and control.

Answering a newsman's question on his opinion regarding the Phnom Penh faction's proposal to put the DK outside the UN peace plan, the spokesman said that Thailand and the Royal Government of Thailand disagreed with such an action because the implementation of the Paris agreement should be with the participation of the four Cambodian factions. He added that putting the PDK outside the UN peace plan was improper and would only cause the Cambodian problem to remain insolvable.

Vietnam Causing Deadlock in Peace Process

BK2206053992 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Station editorial: "Who Is Causing a Deadlock in the Implementation of the Paris Agreement—the Resistance Forces or the Vietnamese Aggressors and Their Allies?]

[Text] For a straightforward understanding of who it is who has caused a deadlock in the current peace process in Cambodia, it is imperative to take a look at the problems regarding the agreement being implemented in Cambodia.

1. On the side of the Cambodian national resistance forces:

The Cambodian national resistance forces together with the Cambodian people have time and again proposed that all sides respect and abide by the essence of the 23 October 1991 Paris agreement, particularly in the implementation, in the first place, of the following two key points:

First: Vietnam must withdraw all its aggressor forces from Cambodia under a thorough and meticulous supervision of the UN Peacekeeping Force and the four Cambodian factions.

Second: The Supreme National Council [SNC] is the legitimate body and unique source of power during the transitional period representing Cambodia's national sovereignty, independence, and unity. This means that the SNC and the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia are to jointly control and manage all affairs in Cambodia, particularly the five important ministries, in line with the agreement.

This point is in accord with the statement made by the chief of the UN Security Council on 12 June 1992 and it must be implemented as soon as possible.

Only after these two points are implemented can there be a neutral political atmosphere for holding a free, democratic, correct, and fair election.

Only with this process can Cambodia enjoy peace and independence and can Cambodian people have a full right to self-determination and sufficient conditions for defending and rebuilding Cambodia in an atmosphere of national reconciliation, accord, and unity.

We would like to ask this question: Is the above proposal in line with the Paris agreement or not? What are its pros and cons? Does the above proposal hamper the implementation of the Paris agreement?

2. On the side of Vietnam and its allies:

First: Vietnam and its allies have carried out all kinds of activities and schemes to avoid the verification of the Vietnamese aggressor forces and to maintain them in Cambodia forever. They have even announced that there are no more Vietnamese in Cambodia.

Second: They have tried to maintain and enable the regime installed by Vietnam since 1979 to further rule Cambodia through the so-called State of Cambodia. As for the SNC, which is empowered by the Paris agreement as the legitimate body and unique source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period, it has no other role except that of being a cover for concealing the activities of the illegitimate puppet regime. If this is the case, the election to be held will be in the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors. In such a case, there can be no peace nor national reconciliation. Is this process in line with or is it against the Paris agreement? Is this not the cause of an impasse to the implementation of the peace process?

In light of the abovementioned problems, everyone can clearly see who—the Vietnamese aggressors and their allies or the national resistance forces—is the cause of the deadlock in the implementation of the Paris agreement. So long as the Vietnamese aggressors and their allies arbitrarily insist on having their own way, the deadlock will continue to exist. If that is the case, the Vietnamese aggressors and their allies must be held fully responsible.

Reconstruction Aid, UN Role Discussed

BK2206024192 Bangkok THE NATION in English 22 Jun 92 p A6

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon]

[Text] In coming months, a lot of money will be pouring into Cambodia for rehabilitation and reconstruction. At least US$600 million will be injected into the war-torn country prior to next year's election. On average, each of 8.8 million Cambodians will receive about US$68, which is almost half of Cambodia's per capita GNP.

Will the generous foreign assistance reach the poor Cambodians in rural areas? The answer depends on one's affiliation. Not all Cambodians at different social levels will receive the same benefits.

From the Khmer Rouge's point of view, any assistance to Cambodia now will go to line the pockets of those in control of Phnom Penh. Foreign aid will shore up Cambodia's "illegitimate" government set up by Vietnam in 1979. The Khmer Rouge has continued to oppose a UN plan to spend about US$126 million to improve Phnom Penh's public administration.

Without huge aid, the Phnom Penh regime fears its government administrative structure will collapse before the election. Prime Minister Hun Sen has urged the international community to help his government fight any return of the Khmer Rouge by helping the rural poor, who have not benefitted from the emerging market-oriented economy. The money will be used to supplement the income of government officials who are leaving their posts in droves for higher paid jobs in the private sector.

The Supreme National Council (SNC) still cannot get its act together, let alone agree on anything meaningful. The SNC would like to have the power to determine and screen rehabilitation projects in Cambodia. Since every SNC decision requires a consensus, the council can seldom make any significant decisions, especially on matters relating to foreign aid.

The United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (Untac) seems to believe it knows what is best for Cambodia. UN-related agencies and international lending institutions have issued reports on ways and means to rebuild Cambodia. To get things done during his tenure, Untac chief Yasushi Akashi at first would like to see his organization have the power to decide on donor projects that would benefit Cambodia. His decision would overrule the bickering of the SNC members. But in the wake of arguments within the SNC, Untac and the SNC agreed to consult closely and make a joint decision on all donor projects.

Currently, about 60 non-governmental organizations are competing for international funds in helping Cambodia. Some of them have been in Cambodia for a long time, while others have just entered the country recently. Their representatives to the Tokyo conference have argued that their experiences in Cambodia must be taken into account and their advice heeded. Therefore, they have asked to be represented on the consultative body, the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia, that will take care of Cambodia on a long-term, coordinated basis.

Cambodia-based NGOs fear they will be left out of the rehabilitation process, especially before and after the planned election in May 1993. All the NGOs are spending about US$50 million a year in Cambodia. Without the political hurdles of the past, they are expecting more money for their activities in the future.

However, the trickiest issue of all is the preference of donor countries. The moment of truth will come today when potential donors spell out their intentions and reveal their ulterior motives. Some will want to pledge their money to only certain parts of the country or certain Cambodian groups.

For example, the European Community's donations were used mostly in Battambang and the Thai-Cambodian border areas. Thailand's relief efforts have focused on the same areas and the repatriation of refugees. Doubtless, Cambodia's northwestern region is the most popular target for donor countries. The reason is simple enough—most of the repatriated refugees have chosen to be resettled in that area.

About 370,000 refugees stranded along the Thai-Cambodian border will return to Cambodia by the end of the year and they will wield considerable political influence in the upcoming, election.

Cambodians living in other rural areas are not among the target groups. NGOs' representatives said they could ensure equitable assistance for all segments of society throughout Cambodia.

Despite the Khmer Rouge's attitude of non-cooperation in the Tokyo conference, it is highly likely the conference will able to settle all pending political and financial issues so the peace process and rehabilitation of Cambodia will continue. For one thing, the international community realizes that without a viable and functional Cambodia, under the control of Phnom Penh government and Untac, there will be nothing left for them to help.

With that objective in mind, Untac's plan to support the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh civil administration as well as other Cambodian parties will receive backing in the end. It is the interest all parties concerned that the new government in Cambodia after next year's election will have a workable administration and viable economy.

Indonesia

Policemen Sent to Cambodia With Garuda Contingent

BK2006094092 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Police Lieutenant General Kunarto, chief of the Republic of Indonesia Police, officially saw off 75 police personnel placed under the 12th Garuda Contingent in a ceremony at the General Headquarters of the Republic of Indonesia Police in Jakarta this morning. Thus, the 12th Garuda Contingent of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] now has 100 police personnel. Twenty-five police personnel were sent to Cambodia last March. [passage omitted]

Garuda XII-B UN Forces To Leave

BK2106064692 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0336 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Jakarta, Jun 21 (OANA-ANTARA)—the Garuda XII-B military contingent, comprising 645 military officers, will leave here for Cambodia on June 24, spokesman for the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) Brigadier General Nurhadi Purwosaputro said here on Saturday.

It was expected that the contingent would be deployed around the central Cambodian region of Kompong Thom for nearly one year.

The contingent under the commander of Lieutenant Colonel Ryamizard will form part of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) force of military, police and civilian officials to maintain peace in the strife-torn Southeast Asian country.

Indonesia earlier on March also sent a 1,259-member battalion called the Garuda contingent XII-A to join UN peace keeping force charged with demobilising the four rival armies and overseeing national elections expected to be held by May 1993.

The Garuda contingent XII-A was deployed around the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh. [passage omitted].

Readiness To Help Cambodian Rehabilitation Voiced

BK2206044892 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Indonesia is ready to provide assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction programs in Cambodia. Speaking in Tokyo, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Indonesia would also present its proposals to implement rehabilitation and reconstruction in Cambodia. The current ministerial meeting on Cambodia in Tokyo is aimed at discussing one of the aspects of the Paris Declaration, namely, rehabilitation as a short-term plan and reconstruction as a long-term one for Cambodia, a country which has undergone civil war for 13 years.

Alatas noted that a minor hurdle is now impeding the Cambodian peace process, namely, the second phase of the demobilization of the military forces belonging to the four Cambodian rival factions and the deployment of the UN peacekeeping personnel in certain areas. Therefore, the meeting in Tokyo will also be used to address these issues.

Uzbek President Arrives for 2-Day State Visit

BK2206080892 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] The president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov, is now in Jakarta on a two-day state visit to Indonesia. The state guest from one of the former Soviet republics arrived in Jakarta this morning and was accorded a military welcoming ceremony by President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace [Presidential Palace] ground. During the five-minute ceremony, state anthems of Indonesia and Uzbekistan were played, followed by a 21-gun salute.

Among his intinerary during his stay in Indonesia was that President Islam Karimov will hold private talks tomorrow with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace in Jakarta.

Speaking at a briefing prior to the Uzbek President's arrival, Minister/State Secretary Murdiono said the President will also witness the signing of a joint communique on bilateral diplomatic ties. President Karimov is scheduled to meet the Bank of Indonesia governor and the National Investment Coordination Board chairman. The Republic of Uzbekistan has a population of 20 million people.

President Karimov visited a textile plant in Tangerang today, and is scheduled to attend a banquet to be hosted by President and Mrs. Suharto tonight.

Assembly Left To Draft State Policy Guidelines

BK1906101692 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 15 Jun 92 p 1

[By Rikza Abdullah]

[Text] Rio De Janeiro (JP)—President Suharto, breaking with tradition, will not submit a draft on state guidelines

(GBHN) for 1993-98 before next year's session of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), Minister/State Secretary Murdiono says.

Instead, the president will leave it to each of the five factions in the house to present its own proposals, Murdiono told Indonesian reporters here on Saturday.

The move, he explained, made in response to criticism of the ways in which the guidelines have been formulated in the past, is also an attempt to stimulate democracy, Murdiono reported the president as saying.

"The president decided today that he will not offer GBHN proposals for MPR's consideration, because he wants to avoid the impression that he controls the Assembly's agenda."

The move could lead to a lively debate in the MPR on the content of the GBHN, which outlines targets and policies the government should pursue for the five year period.

The MPR congress, scheduled for March, will also elect both president and vice president, whose task it will be to put the guidelines into effect.

Suharto, here for the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development, has traditionally assigned the task of drafting the GBHN to a team of nine officials, who draw on data and opinions gathered by the National Council for Security and Defense (Wanhankamnas).

The proposals then are presented to the MPR for deliberation.

The MPR, the country's highest law-making body, is made up of 1,000 members from five factions: the United Development Party (PPP), Golkar [Functional Group], the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI), the Armed Forces (ABRI), and regional representatives.

Murdiono said that the president will present materials gathered by Wanhankamnas over the last four years to four of the five groups in Jakarta on June 22. The regional representatives faction will be given the materials at a later date.

Murdiono said the president has never attempted to dictate to the MPR, and that in the past he had submitted drafts of GBHN proposals to make the Assembly's work easier.

The drafts were always subject to revision, he added.

"The next meeting of the MPR, therefore, will be a milestone for political developemnt in Indonesia," Murdiono said.

The minister, who chaired the team assigned to formulate the GBHN draft in 1987, said the task is "very, very difficult."

In the past, the work of drawing up GBHN proposals has been left to the government chiefly because the political groups have not had sufficiently qualified personnel. For the same reason, the government has initiated all bills passed by the DPR (House of Representatives) since the New Order administration began.

When asked whether conflict over the various GBHN plans might be settled by a vote, Murdiono replied: "It will be up to the MPR. Majority voting is allowed under the constitution."

The state ideology Pancasila stresses the use of deliberation in settling differences, but should disparate proposals come to a vote in the MPR, the Golkar, ABRI and regional representatives factions have the numbers to control the outcome.

Murdiono said that Suharto, who while traveling continues to monitor developments in Indonesia, expressed satisfaction with the results of the June 9th general election.

"The President is especially satisfied that about 90 percent of the 107 million citizens eligible to vote participated in the election."

"This indicates that peole are significantly more aware of the importance of politics these days," Murdiono guoted Suharto as saying.

Daily Reviews Performance of Parties in Election

BK2006092592 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 13 Jun 92 p 2

[Editorial: "Reforms and Continuity"]

[Text] Two key words frequently used during the recent campaign were, respectively, "reforms" voiced by the Indonesian Democratic Party [PDI] and the United Development Party [PPP], and "continuity" echoed by the Functional Group [Golkar, the ruling party]. The reforms advocated by the first two contestants cover various aspects of the sociopolitical life, while the third one advocates maintenance of what has already been achieved.

As 97,231,990 votes were counted as of 1055 West Indonesian Standard Time on Saturday morning (13 June), we can say that these results are almost final because the remaining 10 million votes or 9.61 percent will not significantly affect the tally of the three contestants.

Now, we have seen a new development. Golkar won overwhelmingly in all provinces. However, it received 66,075,977 votes, a decline of about six percent compared to the 1987 general election in which it gained 62,783,680 votes. On the other hand, the PDI's share of votes increased by about four percent from 9,324,708 votes in 1987 to 14,565,175 votes during the recent general election, while the PPP's share rose by about two percent from 13,701,428 votes to 16,590,838. This observation does not include or take into account the number of registered voters that increased from 93,965,953 in 1987 to 107,565,697 in 1992 due to the emergence of first-time voters, the number of voters who did not use their voting right, and spoiled votes.

The current results can also be regarded as maintaining the status quo. In other words, the current winner remains Golkar with the PPP and PDI trailing behind it respectively.

In the Jakarta Capital Region, the number of votes gained by the PDI, which was said to have turned the capital city "red" during the last campaign rallly, did not, however, reflect the emotional outbursts of its sympathizers. In this connection, there is a hypothesis that such uproars cannot guarantee votes. Golkar experienced such things in the 1982 and 1987 general elections in Aceh Province.

On the other hand, a great leap in the number of votes gained by the PDI will enable the party to send its representatives to Senayan [seat of the Indonesian House of Representatives] from regions where it got no seats at all in the 1987 general election. This is visible in the provinces of West Sumatera, Riau, Lampung, West Nusatenggara, and East Timor. On the contrary, the PPP, which had national representatives from Jambi, Bengkulu, and Lampung five years ago, would have no representatives from the three provinces. In addition, the PPP would have less national seats in the provinces of Aceh, North Sumatera, and West Sumatera, but would have more seats in the Jakarta Capital Region, West Java, Central Java, and East Java.

Golkar would have less seats in the Jakarta Capital Region, West Java, Central Java, the Yogyakarta Special Region, East Java, Bali, West Nusatenggara, East Nusatenggara, and East Timor, but would have more seats in Aceh, North Sumatera, Riau, Jambi, Bengkulu, Lampung, North Sulawesi, and Maluku.

This time, the PPP should concede "defeat" in Aceh Province where it was narrowly beaten by Golkar (52 percent) in the 1987 general election. It must be admitted that Golkar went "all out" in its drive for support during the recent campaigning in the traditionally Islamic province.

There will be three conclusions if the counting of the remaining votes does not significantly affect the tally of each contestant and the results are finally confirmed. First, Golkar's drive for support has reached a "saturation point." Thus, its ways of getting public sympathy must be improved in the coming general elections. Second, the PDI succeeded in obtaining votes from the younger generation, first-time voters, or low-class citizens who feel that they have been greatly disadvantaged by the "bureaucracy." Third, the PPP is no longer portrayed as a fully religious party, particularly in Aceh although it would obtain three more seats in Central Java and East Java respectively.

Another point that should be studied by political observers is the number of voters who did not exercise their voting right although this cannot be ascertained because of the existence of spoiled votes.

Looking at the target of campaigns conducted by the three contestants and the results of vote counting, we can see on a general scale that there has been an increase in votes for reforms and a decline in votes for the continuity although supporters for the contestant advocating the continuity remain dominant.

This means that development programs sponsored by Golkar must be improved to serve the interests of the low-class citizens and the younger generation in particular or that the three contestants must study the need for both the reforms and continuity.

Minister: Ruling Party Needs To 'Correct Itself'

BK2106094092 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0324 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Jakarta, Jun 21 (OANA-ANTARA)—A senior government official has stated that the ruling Functional Group, Golkar, had to correct itself to adapt to changes undergoing in the Indonesian society, which was presumably a major factor causing its low vote gain in the recent general election.

We don't know yet, however, what kind of corrections are needed by Golkar, Minister of Administrative Reform Sarwono Kusumaatmaja told the press after he opened a seminar on cooperatives sponsored by the State Administration Institute (LAN) here Saturday.

The complexity of the problems required a thorough study before taking any conclusion, he said.

He dismissed any opinion saying the youths had thronged to only one of the contesting participants, saying that all the three contesting participants have their own young supporters.

The difference is that Golkar's young supporters are not so vocal as the others because they are all satisfied with the group which can function as a means of expressing their aspirations.

On the suspicion that there were certain groups who wanted to disrupt the recent general election's results, he said "I share the same opinion as Minister of Home Affairs Rudini who said that it was because of the fact that to err is human" that led to the shortcomings of the recent general election. If there was any weakness, it was not intentionally planned.

He said that there was no need to respond to all statements made by other contesting participants, as they might still be in heating condition after the recent general election.

Later, when they are cooling down, we'll talk to them on some problems they put forward, for example the person entrusted with the People's Legislative Assembly's mandate, he said, referring to candidates for next president and vice president.

Laos

Success of Thai Crown Prince's Visit Hailed

BK2206092792 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0500 GMT 22 Jun 92

[PASASON article dated 22 June: "The Lao People Are Very Pleased With the Success of the Visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic by His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Thailand"]

[Text] In response to the invitation of His Excellency [H.E.] Kaysone Phomvihan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], from 13 to 19 June 1992 His Royal Highness [HRH] Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon, representing their majesties the King and Queen of the Kingdom of Thailand, paid an official visit to the LPDR. The historic visit to the LPDR by HRH the Crown Prince has once again contributed to further strengthening the brotherly relations, friendship, and cooperation between the Lao and Thai peoples.

During his visit, in addition to meeting with the highest Lao leadership and Vientiane residents, HRH the Crown Prince also visited Laos' historical towns, socieconomic development enterprises, and beautiful scenic places which will be developed into tourist attractions in the future, places such as the ancient city of Luang Prabang, Viangsai in Houa Phan Province, Phonsavan in Xieng Khouang Province, Phapheng in Champassak Province, and Pak Lo and Se Set hydroelectric dam in Saravane Province. Upon arriving at those places, HRH the Crown Prince was given a warm welcome filled with the spirit of traditional Lao friendship and goodwill by local leaders and residents. All this clearly shows the spirit of brotherliness existing since ancient times between the Lao and Thai peoples. It serves as a reminder that Laos and Thailand are brotherly countries.

In recent years, especially in the past two years, the relations between the two countries have been raised to a new level. Relying on the long-standing traditional relations of brotherliness, the two countries' leaders have made efforts to bring peace to the peoples in their two states on the basis of the 1979 and 1988 joint communiques signed by the two governments. Many important events displaying the efforts to strengthen the good brotherly relations and to increase economic, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation between the two countries have emerged, including the friendship visit to the LPDR by Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon in March 1990 and the official friendship visit to the Kingdom of Thailand by H.E. Kaysone Phomvihan and his wife as guests of Their Majesties the King and Queen early this year.

The visit to the LPDR by HRH the Crown Prince in the name of their majesties the King and Queen reaffirms once again the existence of the relations at the highest level, which will be transformed into a firm foundation for concretization in the future. Cooperation between Laos and Thailand to build the friendship bridge across the Mekong River with aid worth more than 30 million dollars from the Australian Government has become a symbol of not only the mutual friendship and interests between the Lao and Thai peoples but also the mutual understanding and trust between Laos and Thailand. This development also serves to further promote cooperation among the countries in this region. Striving to fulfill the aspirations of the Lao and Thai peoples to turn the Mekong River into a river of peace and Laos and Thailand into good brotherly and neighborly countries, the governments of the two countries have set up the joint Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao cooperation committees to maintain peace and security along the common border. A friendship and cooperation agreement was recently signed in Bangkok during the visit to Thailand by H.E. Khamtai Siphandon, prime minister of the LPDR. This agreement is regarded as an important historical document embodying the aspirations of the governments and peoples of the two countries, ensuring that cooperation in all fields will be undertaken under the principles of equality, mutual respect, and mutual benefit.

By developing economic, scientific, and technological cooperation, Laos and Thailand have stepped up cooperation in many other fields, especially in light industry, banking, hotel operation, and import-export enterprises. Thai investment in Laos has so far amounted to 45.8 percent of the total foreign investment in this country.

The two governments have also signed agreements on border trade and to promote the government-to-government trade system as well as trade within the private sector. All this clearly shows that the cooperation and relations between Laos and Thailand are blossoming and bearing fruit.

At a banquet held in honor of HRH the Crown Prince, H.E. President Kaysone Phomvihan stated: HRH the Crown Prince's visit to the LPDR constitutes an event of historic significance in the relations between Laos and Thailand. It serves to further promote and strengthen the brotherly friendship existing since ancient times between the Lao and Thai peoples. In his reply speech, HRH the Crown Prince said: The relations between the two states and peoples are very close and inseparable. The emerging peaceful atmosphere in this region will create a fertile ground for promoting the friendship and good understanding between our two countries and peoples forever.

The statements made by the two personalities at the banquet reaffirm that the visit to Laos by HRH the Crown Prince serves to further increase the mutual understanding, trust, and sincerity between the two countries. It also permits the bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields to develop smoothly, thus conforming to the aspirations and interests of the two peoples and opening a new era for Lao-Thai relations on the basis of the brotherly and neighborly relations existing since ancient times between the two peoples.

The Lao people fully hope that the remaining problems obstructing Lao-Thai relations will be gradually resolved. The governments, armed forces, and services concerned of the two countries must seriously work together to resolve these problems in accordance with the wishes of the heads of state of the two countries. The Lao people are very delighted to see that the brotherly relations between Laos and Thailand are blooming and bearing fruit. We hope that these relations will last forever.

Philippines

Clark Conversion to International Airport Urged

HK2206060492 Quezon City MALAYA in English 22 Jun 92 p 3

[Text] Philippine Air Force [PAF] officials yesterday said Clark Air Base in Pampanga can be converted into an alternate international airport.

They also said they favor the proposal to convert the base into an economic zone.

Maj. Gen. Loven Abadia, PAF chief, together with air force officials and their wives, flew from Villamor Air Base in Pasay City to Clark aboard two C-130's and formally opened the newly cleared 10,500 feet long main runway in Clark. The runway had been cleared of ashes and other volcanic debris spewed by Mt. Pinatubo.

Abadia said the base can be converted into an international airport because it is equipped with a parallel and tactical runway.

But its vital equipment, including the lights at the runway, parking lights and navigational facilities were destroyed when Mt. Pinatubo erupted last year.

The Clark Air Base Command assured Abadia that the parallel runway will be completely cleared of volcanic debris in a month.

Taiwan Invites Ramos Pre-Inauguration Visit

HK2206031092 Quezon City MALAYA in English 21 Jun 92 p 1

[By Chit Estella]

[Text] Taiwan has informally invited incoming President Fidel V. Ramos to visit the island right after his proclamation by Congress but before his inaugural on June 30.

A Malacanang official, who went to Taipei recently and talked with officials of the Taiwanese government, reported to Ramos that the Taiwanese "would like a visit from a Philippine president" in exchange for increased investments and other benefits.

"They feel that this (visit) will send a signal to their legislature and the rest of the government and country that would make it much easier to push programs for the Philippines," the Palace official told Ramos through a letter.

But Ramos was also cautioned about the timing of such a visit. Referring to protests that would surely be raised by the People's Republic of China, which has always objected to official visits to an island it merely considers as one of its provinces, the Malacanang official acknowledged that a state visit to Taiwan "could become very difficult to do."

Ramos has said the Philippines should evolve its own policy toward China instead of letting Beijing interpret the one-China policy.

"If PRC has relations with Taiwan, why not us? We are neighbors," he has said.

Ramos has also said Philippine-Taiwan relations will be based on "friendship, cooperation, mutual support and interdependence."

"On the economic side, we should really open up. In order to attract investments (and) tourists, we should do something to stabilize the country, give them the privileges that they look for so that they can also make a responsible profit and at the same time send those profits back," he said.

President Aquino herself has been invited by Taiwan for a visit but was prevented from accepting this because of the possibility of further straining relations with China. Malacanang sources said Mrs Aquino would probably be going to Taiwan when she is no longer president.

In the case of Ramos, however, the Palace official suggested that "perhaps a visit between proclamation and inauguration could be arranged." With Ramos expected to be proclaimed on Wednesday [24 June] and to take his oath on June 30, he would be able to make his visit sometime the following week or next.

The official assured Ramos that the Taiwanese thought this time table would be "very good."

"In fact, it is hoped that you will agree to do this so that work can immediately start on such a visit," he said.

"While such a visit would still be criticized, that criticism would come to naught if there was something of substance that the President-elect could bring home from the visit," he said.

These, he said, could include:

—A major loan, a Build-Operate-Transfer investment or outright aid that would temporarily provide power on the first year and permanently immediately thereafter.
—An agreement on agriculture that would allow Taiwan to bring in its technology to Philippine farms and provide guarantees of an export market in exchange for providing land space which Taiwan needs for high-value crops.
—A trade agreement that would enable Philippine products to fill in Taiwanese quotas to the United States which Taiwan is unable to fully comply with.
—Increased manpower export to Taiwan.

Ramos was urged to visit Taiwan particularly to entice investors. "The proper atmosphere created in private talks between the President-elect and Taiwan officials would bring investments into the Philippines, especially for items that would be bought by Taiwan itself," the Palace official said.

Idea of Trip Seen as 'Stupid'

HK2206034692 Quezon City MALAYA in English 22 Jun 92 p 4

[Editorial: Ramos to Taipei?]

[Text] The most stupid trial balloon being floated around is the suggestion that Fidel Ramos should visit Taipei sometime between his proclamation and inauguration as president. It is said the Taiwanese government has sent strong feelers urging such a visit. The Taiwanese believe it would "send a signal to their legislature and the rest of the government and country that would make it much easier to push programs for the Philippines."

In other words, if Ramos should visit Taipei the Taiwanese would stuff his pockets with money.

The Taiwanese government has never officially demanded that the Philippines accord it full diplomatic recognition. In fact, it hasn't asked that of any country that has adopted the "One China" policy, establishing official relations with the People's Republic while maintaining ties with Taiwan through thinly-disguised diplomatic missions. For many decades now, this has been the most successful menage a trois arrangement in the world of international politics—China as the official wife and Taiwan the mistress. And none of the parties has complained, officially.

Unofficially, however, Taipei has been maintaining in this country a lobby composed of government officials, politicians, businessmen and media people for the purpose of helping it in its unending game of one-upmanship against Beijing. It is this lobby that invites VIPs and celebrities to visit Taipei, all expenses paid, in exchange for public statements from them calling for the establishment of full political relations between the Philippines and Taiwan. To date, its prime catch has been the vice-president-elect, Joseph (Erap) Estrada.

After visiting Taipei a few weeks ago, Estrada was quoted as proposing that Manila should open full diplomatic relations with Taiwan, and offering the opinion that Beijing wouldn't mind. This was, to put it kindly, ill-advised. Any fourth-grader knows that the People's Republic will cut off relations immediately with any country that back-tracks on the One-China policy and recognizes Taiwan as a sovereign nation. Even U.S. Vice-President Dan Quayle, who doesn't know how to spell "potato," knows that.

Undoubtedly, it is this same Taiwanese lobby that is now floating the desirability of a Ramos visit to Taiwan. After Estrada's visit, this would make it a home-run for Taipei as far as the incoming administration is concerned. But if Ramos should go to Taipei there is no question but that Beijing will terminate official relations with the Philippines, and that is when, as the saying goes, the unmentionable will hit the fan.

Mr. Ramos has been quoted as saying the Philippines should evolve its own policy towards China instead of letting Beijing interpret the one-China policy. But the fact is that no single country dictates the terms of the relationship among the Philippines, China and Taiwan. They are dictated by geo-political realities, to incur the hostility of China, home to one-fourth of the world's population, for the sake of keeping in the good graces of Taiwan.

It is true Taiwan has a lot of money and goodies to offer—aid, investments, trade, employment, etc. But not all these inducements will offset the fact that it would be extremely foolish for an Asian nation to provoke the People's Republic by extending diplomatic recognition to Taiwan. No country, including those outside of Asia, has ever back-tracked on the One-China policy. And no country will.

Taiwan itself, in fact, does not believe any nation will ever do so. But it likes to keep annoying Beijing with such propaganda triumphs as Estrada's sojourn and now this suggestion of a Ramos visit before his inauguration. And of course its lobby in Manila, as hard-working as it is well-paid, keeps milking all these developments for all they're worth.

Ramos To Seek Other Foreign Trade Partners

HK2006082292 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Italicized passage in English]

[Text] President-Elect Fidel V. Ramos will personally head his investment missions abroad to encourage more foreign investors to invest in the country. This was confirmed by former Trade Department Secretary Peter Garrucho. Some of the priorities announced by Ramos to improve the country's business sector are: First is the privatization of government firms and trade organizations; and second is the implementation of *an international trading capability.*

Ramos also said that there is a need for the Philippines to look for other trade partners besides the United States and Japan. It is recalled that more than half of our exports are sold to the two aforementioned countries. According to Garrucho, Ramos wants to expand our trade relations with other countries through the help of the private sector.

Navy Imports Missiles From Spain for New Vessels

HK1806085192 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 18 jun 92 0800 GMT

[By Sonny Casulla]

[Text] Rear Admiral Mariano Dumancas Jr., flag officer in command, said the Philippine Navy under his command has imported missiles from Spain for use by Navy vessels.

Dumancas said an agreement has also been signed by the Philippines, Spain, and the Philippine-based subcontractor to build ships that will patrol Philippine territorial waters and have the capacity for war if necessary.

In a news conference, Dumancas admitted that Philippine Navy vessels are now old but through the Navy's five-year development program its fleet will be modernized and old vessels will be scrapped.

Dumancas also confirmed the separation of the Philippine Coast Guard from the Philippine Navy to avoid duplication of functions.

Australian Firms Invest Millions in Projects

HK1806050792 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 18 Jun 92 p 17

[Text] Two of Australia's biggest mining firms will be undertaking the largest investment in the Philippine mining sector.

Western Mining Corp. [WMC] and CRA [expansion unknown], whose combined investment would reach $600 million, will prime up Australian investment leadership in the country's mining industry.

Ron Jackson, the Australian trade commissioner for projects and engineering, said CRA would pump in $500 million to start its mining activity in Mancayao, Mt. Province, in joint venture with Lepanto Mining Corp.

WMC, on the other hand, would put in $100 million for its mining operation in Davao, Jackson said.

He said that mining technology and investment is an Australian-led industry in the Philippines with 12 Australian firms actively engaged in the industry.

In the transport sector, the Australian Trade Commission is promoting the Panay railway rehabilitation to Australian firms even as John Hollands of Australia recently opened its Manila office to undertake the rehabilitation of the Philippine National Railways south line from Lucena to Naga City.

Jackson said that Metro Cebu is now using the internationally acclaimed Sydney Computer Aided Traffic System (SCATS), whose last stage of installation is being undertaken by AWA [expansion unknown] of Australia under an aid and loan package from the Australian government.

"Visitors to Cebu will notice a big improvement in the traffic situation in the city since installation commenced. Law enforcement is a vital element. Hopefully, Metro Manila will benefit from the SCATS technology in the future," Jackson said.

In tourism development, he said that Australian Ludwig Relder did the master plan for the massive infrastructure requirements for Boracay.

"It is envisaged that Australia's largest company, BHP [Broken Hill Proprietary] Engineering, will carry out such infrastructure development which will involve sewerage treatment, water supply, water treatment, ice making, and telephone systems to cater for the projected 400,000 tourists a year starting in 1997," Jackson said.

Police To Be Deployed During Ramos Inauguration

HK2006040992 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] The police are going to deploy 6,000 men to take care of security during Ramos' coming inauguration. This was announced by General Cesar Nazareno, Philippine National Police [PNP] chief, who added that the 6,000 men will be composed of uniformed and plainclothed security personnel. One thousand men would also be deployed to assist the 1,200 regular PNP traffic men to ensure smooth traffic on all routes to Luneta.

Nazareno said he foresees no security problem during the inauguration. He said although it is highly unlikely for rightist groups to launch an attack during the inauguration, they are still taking all the precautions to ensure security during the occasion.

Foreign Dignitaries To Attend Ramos Inauguration

HK2006041092 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] The different Southeast Asian foreign ministers are scheduled to attend Fidel Ramos' inauguration. According to Pablo Suarez, acting Department of Foreign Affairs secretary, Spain is also scheduled to send a high-level delegation to the inauguration and has sent an invitation for Ramos to visit the said European country. The United States is also expected to send Vice President Dan Quayle.

Suarez said Secretary Raul Manglapus still has to follow up the invitations sent to the different Asian foreign ministers when he arrives tomorrow in Tokyo from a visit in Madrid. Manglapus is now in Spain to represent President Corazon Aquino during the Independence Day celebration there and at the Expo '92 in Seville.

Military Supports Political Approach to Insurgency

HK1906024892 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 19 Jun 92 pp 1, 6

[By Frank Longid]

[Text] The military leadership said it favors a political solution to the leftist, rightist as well as Muslim secessionist rebellion through a "more innovative" approach to conducting peace talks rather than sticking to a hardline military stance.

But General Lisandro Abadia, the Armed Forces chief of staff, is also batting for stronger laws on rebellion and subversion, as well as stiffer penalties for convicted rebels.

Speaking at the Center for Research and Communication last Wednesday, he said, "What we are saying to the NPA (New People's Army) is what we are fighting about? It's time we sit down and talk and discuss things rather than continue to fight each other."

He added that the military's expressed desire to seek political solutions to the problem of rebellion "has been taken in a very positive way not only by the military but by a lot of people in various sectors of our society."

But when asked about the possible implementation of an Internal Security Act (ISA), Abadia said he was amenable to it. "We are the most kind of all governments," he said, referring to what he felt was lenient treatment of rebels by the judiciary.

"We are the only country that allows bail to rebellion (and) prescribes a 12-year maximum imprisonment to enemies of the state. For others it is death by musketry by hanging or life imprisonment," he said.

He said the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] leadership had been proposing the legislation of an Internal Security Act, but it is something that our congressmen and senators do not like to touch. It's a kind of a hot potato.

The Philippines is the only country in the Southeast Asian region that does not have an ISA, according to Abadia.

Despite the military's call for an ISA, Abadia stressed, "We cannot be hostage to the past...to continuous military confrontation. It's about time we offer the hand of reconciliation to our brothers."

"For the first time we have a (military) leadership that is not hard-line."

He explained that "what we are proposing is not exactly what is being implemented in the region. What we want is to increase the punishment for rebellion and not to allow bail to perpetrators of rebellion."

He said that, despite the military's attempts to keep all captured rebels under detention, the AFP would release them if they were granted bail by the courts. "If it is ordered by the court, I have no choice," said the AFP chief.

When told by reporters that he was facing a charge of contempt of court for refusing to release Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan [National Revolutionary Alliance, RAM] rebel Lt. Col. Marcelino Malajacon, he replied, "We will see."

"If there are no more legal remedies (to detain Malajacan), then we will release Malajacan," he told newsmen.

In response to statements made by captured leaders of the communist insurgency that they would not participate in any peace talks if the military would impose any preconditions, Abadia stressed that the military leadership would not agree to any dialog unless the rebels satisfied two conditions.

"These are the preconditions we have set for a dialog; one is the renunciation of the use of force. Number two, they must recognize the Constitution that has been ratified by the Filipino people."

Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] secretary general Rafael Baylosts and CPP-New People's Army chief Romuto Kintanar, however, had earlier stressed they would refuse a dialogue with the government if they will be required to lay down their arms first.

"I think viable genuine peace talks cannot proceed if the government continues to insist that there will be a laying down of arms by the rebel movement and the Constitution to be the main framework of the peace talks," Baylosis told newsmen Wednesday [17 June].

For his part, Abadia expressed that the "same kind of reconciliation" would be offered to leftist and rightist rebels. "They are different, but not too different. There is some common ground to speak of."

He said that the extension of amnesty to rebels would go so far as to reinstate RAM rebels in the military if they so desire, as well as the "integration of the NPA into our armed forces."

Conference Reportedly Recognizes Mindanao Autonomy

HK1306082892 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Text] The Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] believes that the establishment of the Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao [ARMM] is a partial compliance by the Philippines with the Tripoli Agreement signed in 1976. This was stated by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus in his assessment of the country's foreign policy. Manglapus said the ICO has recognized the ARMM's authority to coordinate with the Muslims in the south.

It will be recalled that there has been a long standing petition by the Moro National Liberation Front to represent Mindanao but the ICO turned this down.

In this connection, Manglapus said the Aquino government has finally succeeded in implementing autonomy in Mindanao.

New People's Army Names New Leader

HK2206035592 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 20 Jun 92 p 7

[By Dave Veridiano]

[Excerpt] The New People's Army [NPA], the military arm of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], has a new chief, the INQUIRER learned yesterday.

Sources from the Armed Forces intelligence community said Arturo Tabara, 41, former head of the NPA Visayas Command, has replaced captured NPA chieftain Romulo Kintanar.

This piece of information surfaced amid reports that key leaders of the 23-year-old insurgency movement are now massing in Metro Manila and nearby areas in preparation for a party-wide plenum to be held in the Southern Tagalog region sometime this month or early July.

Intelligence sources said Tabara, alias Ka [Comrade] Roland, beat two other CPP Central Committee regular members, Leo Velasco of the Far Northern Luzon Commission and Prudencio Calubid of the Mindanao Commission, in the race for the top NPA post.

The Department of National Defense earlier set a P1 million [pesos] reward for each suspect's capture.

Tabara was plucked out from his former command in the Visayan region and transferred to the metropolis after the dissolution of the NPA general command last year following the series of arrests of its top leaders including Kintanar and his wife Gloria Jopson, the source said.

The Kintanar couple were captured by intelligence agents of the PNP [Philippine National Police] Highway Patrol Group under Chief Superintendent Percival Adiong in August last year.

The couple, now detained at the PNP general headquarters in Camp Crame, are facing charges of rebellion before the Pasig Regional Trial Court.

Tabara, believed to be very close to acting CPP chairman Benito Tiamzon and hailed as a brilliant military tactician by his co-party members, is wanted for two separate charges, kidnapping and kidnapping with serious illegal detention in the Visayas.

This developed as AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] intelligence sources said they have uncovered a plan by top CPP-NPA leaders to hold a general meeting somewhere in the Tagalog region in the next five weeks.

The sources claimed they uncovered the rebel plan following the recent capture of Vic-Vic Justiniani, a suspected National Democratic Front official who carried a P500,000 cash reward for her arrest and three other ranking communist leader in the Visayas.

Among the things reportedly set to be discussed in the biennial meeting of top CPP/NPA leaders are their assessment of the party's role in the May 11 elections and the strategies the insurgents will take up in the next two years. [passage omitted]

NPA Rebels Surrender After Battle With Troops

HK2206034892 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 22 Jun 92 p 1

[Excerpt] Bancasi, Butuan City—Some 235 New People's Army (NPA) rebels, seven of them hardcore communist fighters, and some 100 followers and sympathizers have surrendered to the Army's 58th Infantry Battalion under Major Bonicacio Ramos in Surigao del Norte, the Philippine Army reported yesterday.

Col. Sergio Belliza, commanding officer of the 402 Infantry brigade based here, said in a report to the Northern Mindanao 4th Infantry Division chief that elements of the 30th Infantry Battalion under Lt Col Rafael Romero engaged the heavily armed rebels in a 50-minute gunbattle in sitio Kalaitan, barangay Sangay, Buenavista, Agusan del Norte, and killed a certain commander Iking and wounded several other men.

Later the rebels surrendered to the Army troopers.

Elements of Charlie company of the 30th Infantry Battalion supported by militia men, recovered from the scene of the gun battle high-powered weapons, 154 M-14 bullets, grenades, food and medicine, and antigovernment documents, Bellizo added.

He said that an offensive and special operation team (SOT) in Surigao del Norte have neutralized the rebel-controlled barangays of Pautao, Donsagon, Pungtod and Camboayan all in Bacuag town, and barangay San Juan in Alegria town.

Belliza said the NPA rebels who surrendered were political and medical officers, organizers, district guerrillas, lecturer, collectors, finance officers, couriers, district secretaries, communication officers, intelligence operatives, and followers. [passage omitted]

Top Communist Leader in Quezon Escapes

HK1906085392 Manila DZXL Radio Mindanao Network in Tagalog 0700 GMT 19 Jun 92

[By Stanley Jalbuena]

[Text] Seldana de la Trinidad Soriano, 23, the secretary general of the National Democratic Front in Quezon Province, escaped today.

Soriano was captured last 9 May in Dasmarinas, Cavite.

A reliable source said Soriano was taken to the Philippine General Hospital for treatment last 3 June after being released temporarily from the Quezon Provincial Jail.

Major Eligio Bautista, Quezon provincial warden, said Comrade Selda had been under detention since 18 May after being captured with her husband, identified as Andres Martinez, 28, who is now detained in Cavite.

Comrade Selda was facing charges of illegal detention filed by four Army lieutenants who were captured by communist rebels and held hostage for 75 days in Barangay Mabalas, Sariaya, Quezon, in 1988.

Until now, the provincial warden has not given information or a clear statement regarding Comrade Selda's disappearance. He could not be found by DZXL in the Quezon provincial jail.

Bautista's staff have also refused to make any statement, although news about Comrade Selda's escape has spread.

The provincial director, Senior Superintendent Rex Piad, has also not made any statement about Comrade Selda's disappearance.

Other sources said Comrade Selda must have been spirited out by a group of unidentified men. This is now being confirmed by police.

Comrade Selda was brought to the hospital after seeking help from Governor Eddie Rodriguez, saying she needed treatment.

Thailand

Foreign Ministry Rejects U.S Supreme Court Ruling

BK1906115492 Bangkok TNA in English 0836 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Bangkok, June 19 (OANA-TNA)—The Thai Foreign Ministry has rejected a recent US Supreme Court ruling, allowing the US officials to kidnap criminal suspects from another country.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Rawi Hongpraphat said the decision was unacceptable.

He said that Thailand was unable to co-operate with any legal action taken by foreigners which goes beyond existing Thai law.

The US court on Monday ruled that US had the right to kidnap a criminal suspect from a foreign country over that country's objection and without following the procedures in an extradition treaty.

Mexico is the first country to suspend all anti-narcotics cooperation programmes with the US to protest the ruling.

Thailand is regarded as a possible target for US lawmen because of the heroin trade in the golden triangle, which is the mountainous area, straddling the borders of Burma, Laos and Thailand.

Refusal To Impose Sanctions on Khmer Rouge Noted

BK2006020492 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jun 92 p A4

[Text] Thailand will pay no heed to international calls, if any, for sanctions against the Khmer Rouge, which is still resisting the UN call to cooperate in the Cambodian peace process.

Lt Gen Anuson Kritsanaserani, spokesman of the Supreme Command, said yesterday Thailand could not comply with the UN wish to impose sanctions on the radical Marxist group as the country is aiding all rival Cambodian factions.

"We are assisting all Cambodian parties. If we help, we have to help all sides, and if we have to cut off assistance, we have to apply it to all of them as well," he said.

The Khmer Rouge's intransigence in refusing to cooperate with UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in implementing the second phase of disarmament and demobilization has prompted the UN to consider a contingency plan to deal with the group including the possibility of sanctions.

The measures would also require Thai cooperation in closing down the Thai-Cambodian border to prevent the free movement of the Khmer Rouge along the frontier.

The general said Thailand would instead attempt every possible means to ensure peace in Cambodia and to persuade the Khmer Rouge to attend the ministerial conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia, which is to start today in Tokyo.

The ultra Marxist group yesterday informed the Thai Foreign Ministry of its readiness to attend the Tokyo forum.

Sakthip Krairoek, Foreign Ministry spokesman, said Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan and Defence Minister Gen Son Sen would represent the faction to Tokyo. It had earlier stated that it would boycott the meeting.

However, the Cambodian party still refuses to provide information or to allow UN peacekeepers access to its controlled areas to prepare for the second crucial stage of peace operation, accusing the UNTAC of not properly addressing its concern of a Vietnamese troop presence in the country and of permitting the Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh to retain independent authority.

He said the Khmer Rouge refusal might stem from "suspicion over certain process of the UN operation," as the group still respects the Cambodian peace accord signed last October in Paris.

Earlier, Gen Charn Kunlawanit, secretary-general of the National Security Council, said the Khmer Rouge has complained about the UNTAC's prejudice against the group.

Anuson also attacked UNTAC's lack of respect for Thai sovereignty, as it has time and again transported personnel and ammunition through Thailand without prior notification to Thai authorities. He said the Supreme Command will send an official letter to the United Nations about the latest incident when UNTAC peacekeeping forces along with their military hardware traveled via U Tapao Naval Airbase in Sattahip Chonburi province, to Cambodia without first notifying Thailand.

On the recent protest in Site 2 Cambodian refugee camp, the general has accused a "third party" of instigating the unrests, resulting in the disruption of the UN repatriation of Cambodian refugees.

Asa Interviewed Before Tokyo Departure

BK2106093792 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin left for an international ministerial conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia in Tokyo, Japan to be held from 21 to 23 June. While there, he will also meet leading Japanese businessmen to boost their confidence in investment and tourism in Thailand. The foreign minister granted an interview to reporters prior to his departure at the Don Muang Airport this morning.

[Begin Asa recording] My visit to Japan has two purposes. First, I will attend the ministerial conference on the reconstruction of Cambodia, where representatives from 32 countries and 12 agencies will participate. Second, I will meet leading Japanese businemen and representatives of the mass media and tourism business. I will also deliver a speech to the National Press Club of Japan. I will stop over in Hong Kong on my way home on 24 June to meet businessmen, journalists, and tourism business representatives in Hong Kong. Besides Foreign Ministry officials, tourism representatives and Tourism Authority of Thailand officials are also part of my delegation. I think my visit will help boost the confidence of businessmen as the situation will be explained to the tourism circles in Japan and Hong Kong.

The conference on Cambodia will emphasize two major points: It will review the obstacles and problems in the implementation of the peace agreement and also aid for Cambodia. The UN secretary General has asked the international community for U.S. $575 million dollars to help Cambodia. Now, some countries have offered about U.S. $125 million dollars. So, there is still a shortage of U.S. $470 million dollars. This is one of the issues to be discussed. [end recording]

Premier Anan Delivers Policy Statement

BK2206035892 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 0245 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Policy statement delivered by Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun before National Assembly—live]

[Text] Distinguished Mr. President and members of the National Assembly:

With reference to the royal command dated 10 June 1992 appointing me as the prime minister and the royal command dated 14 June 1992 on the formation of the Cabinet, there are certain matters to which I would draw your attention prior to the presentation of my government's policy statement. These are:

This Cabinet was formed on an interim basis while the country was still in a crisis and suffering greatly from the confrontation between various groups. The confrontation has created political confusion and stalemate in certain economic sectors and caused fear and worry in the general public which if left unresolved, would seriously undermine national stability.

When the House speaker nominated me as His Majesty's appointment to the premiership, it was stated that this nomination was part of the parliamentary and constitutional processes to return power to the people so that democratic parliamentary rule can be continuously developed and brought to perfection and so that a new government can be formed to rapidly revive national stability through peaceful means in order to regain international confidence.

In view of the situation in the country and the aim behind the formation of this government, the Cabinet would like to present the following administrative policy to the parliament president and all members of parliament.

The government will:

1. Take every action necessary to maintain the stability and security of the country while adhering to principles of peace and justice in order to create understanding and unity within the nation.

2. Take urgent action to relieve the immediate plight of people suffering from natural disasters, low crop prices, and other problems.

3. Implement various measures to revive and promote public and international confidence, and continue the policy of a free economy based on the principles of transparency and clarity.

4. Continue and develop the policies of income distribution and agricultural and rural development, with special emphasis on continuing existing fundamental projects such as provincial development projects, projects to provide every village with clean water, and projects to locate new industries in the provinces.

5. Speed up the implementation projects on infrastructure and public utilities already in progress.

6. Speed up the implementation of projects to commemorate the 60th birthday of Her Majesty the Queen and supervise the preparations of all state functions for this auspicious occasion so that they are executed as scheduled and public participation is facilitated.

7. Protect and promote civil rights and liberties, particularly freedom of expression and freedom of information in accordance with the rule and principles of democracy.

8. Promote and arouse public consciousness to the importance and the role of all individuals in a democratic form of the administrative system with the king as head of the state's democracy; and ensure that the upcoming general election is orderly, clean, and fair to all.

In all other matters, the government will abide by the guidelines in the current National Social and Economic Development Plan.

In translating the above policy into action, the government assures the parliament president and all members of parliament that it will fulfill its duties with full honesty and devotion. It will also maintain strict political neutrality, without assisting or hurting any political parties or groups. And the government hopes that it will receive cooperation and support from all distinguished members of parliament so that the government's policy will be effectively implemented in order to bring peace and stability to the country and gain public and international credibility before the administrative power can be handed over to a new Cabinet, which will come from the parliamentary and constitutional procedures.

Finally, I wish to reaffirm that in administering state affairs, the Cabinet is determined to firmly adhere to the wording of the vow it uttered before His Majesty the King during the swearing-in ceremony.

Anan Reaffirms Commitment to AFTA

BK1906062992 Bangkok THE NATION in English 19 Jun 92 p B12

[Text] Thailand remains committed to the implementation of the ASEAN Free Trade Zone (AFTA), according to Narongchai Akrasani, chairman of General Finance and Securities Co.

Narongchai quoted Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun as assigning him to tell ASEAN authorities that Thailand is still firm in its commitments to AFTA.

He said Anan stressed that Thailand will go ahead in implementing AFTA as planned and that the first Thai-proposed tax package would be presented to ASEAN at a meeting in October.

Anan's order reflects his confidence in Thailand's economy which was feared to be hard hit by the May crisis.

Yesterday Oranut Osathanon, director general of the Export Promotion Department, painted a positive picture for the country's exports by predicting that the growth rate may yet reach 18 per cent as earlier forecast.

Oranut, who spoke at a seminar entitled "How to Revive the Thai Economy", said there was speculation after the May crisis that the export sector would be seriously affected and that export growth may fall to 16 per cent. While admitting that some export items such as fruit and vegetable and frozen sea food have been hit by the crisis due to delayed shipments, Oranut expressed confidence that the entire export sector will pick up in the second half of this year.

"Thailand is usually able to export more in the second half than the first half. We still have time," she said.

The Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan sets target export growth at 14.7 per cent per year during its five-year implementation. Oranut said that if Thailand achieves a growth rate of 16 per cent, it would still be beyond the set target.

The director general suggested that both the public and private sectors help improve the export situation by reviving Thailand's image and continue to operate as planned.

Oranut said private manufacturers can help maintain or win back foreign markets by maintaining high quality at competitive prices, as well as meeting export deadlines.

According to Oranut, no Thai commercial counsellor offices overseas have reported a boycott on Thai goods. She said that cancellations of orders are also unlikely, especially by long-time customers who have already established close links with Thai manufacturers and exporters.

The May crisis may result in a slowdown in Thailand's international trading but Oranut said foreign customers now appear to be coming back.

She cited as examples the London-based Harrods Department Store which attended the recent leatherwear exhibition organized by the Export Promotion Department, as well as a department store in Japan which remains firm in its commitment to organize jointly a trade exhibition with the department.

Oranut also suggested that both the public and private sectors continue their activities as usual. The Export Promotion Department will send six trade missions overseas, three of them to old markets and three to new markets in the Middle East, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

The department will also attend several international trade fairs and organize four local trade exhibitions, according to Oranut.

Another speaker, At Taolanan, executive vice president of Charoen Phokphan Group, meanwhile, called for the government to cut only a small part of the country's annual export revenue or about Bt [Baht] 400-500 millions from the total Bt700-800 billions, in conducting a joint campaign with the private sector to rebuild Thailand's image.

The former deputy agriculture minister in the Anan I government suggested that Thailand accelerate the dispatch of trade missions to conventional markets such as Japan, the United State and the European Community, to create confidence among foreign investors while at the same time promoting relations with new markets such as Australia, New Zealand and Eastern Europe.

The government should try to solve trade problems with other countries. These include tariff barriers and import standards. It should also provide incentives such as adjusting tax rates for imports on raw materials to promote exports, according to At.

Ministry Expects General Election 13 Sep

BK2006033492 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Jun 92 p 1

[Text] The upcoming general election is expected to be held on Sunday, September 13, according to a report of the Interior Ministry's Election Division.

Candidacy registration may take place from July 20 to 24, and candidates will have about 40 days to campaign, the report said.

The division has also worked out a daily work schedule to prepare for the election in advance.

Interior Minister Phao Sarasin reaffirmed yesterday that the election will be held 80 days after the House of Representatives is dissolved.

The ministry needs to campaign to persuade as many people as possible to exercise their voting rights, he says.

He will be visiting several villages during his short tenure to "inform people about true democracy".

And he wants people from all sides to cooperate during the elections in order to get good MPs into Parliament.

It has been pointed out that the election is likely to be held in the rainy season, and the weather could inconvenience voters, but Pol Gen [Police General] Phao says he cannot stop the rain if it is to fall.

His deputy, Charoenchit na Songkhla, says the ministry is fully prepared for the election.

Interior has been doing this work for the past 60 years, he says, and it is only waiting for a House dissolution.

Chamlong To Run

SK2206092492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Bangkok, June 22 (YONHAP)—Former Bangkok Mayor Chamlong Simuang said Monday that he would stay in politics to exert his efforts for the democratization of Thailand.

The demonstrations for democracy in early May brought Thais such gains as the resignation of General-turned Prime Minister Suchinda Khrapayun, the revision of the Constitution and the scheduled general elections, he said.

He told YONHAP that he felt sorry for many people who were injured or killed during the democratic movement. Chamlong said that he would run in the general elections slated for September, responding to the will of Palang Dharma (Power of Virtue) Party members and other supporters.

But he said he would not assume the chairmanship of the party or become the prime minister after the elections.

On his role in the anti-Suchinda demonstrations, Chamlong said that he led the movement in compliance with the people's wishes not to see a main figure in a coup d'etat become a prime minister.

He said he hoped to live as an ordinary politician and take active part in education and service activities for the democratization of Thailand.

Chamlong praised South Koreans for the accomplishment of the rapid economic development and urged them to contribute to world peace by helping the needy countries.

Report on Dumping Dead Protestors Denied

BK1906151892 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Speaking to reporters at the Office of the Army Secretary Office, Army Secretary Major General Chaturit Phromsakha na Sakon Nakhon said the Army again denies as untrue the report that the bodies of the people who were killed during the political incident from 17 to 20 May were dumped into a well inside a military installation in Bangkok, and were secretly buried in areas under Army control in Lop Buri, Kanchanaburi, Surin, and Prachin Buri Provinces.

The Army secretary said Dr. Pradit Charoenthaithawi, rector of Mahidon University and chairman of the subcommittee for checking persons missing, wounded, and killed during the May political turmoil, released a report earlier citing an army general as its source. So far, high-ranking Army commanders have expressed their concern over this issue. The Army is willing to allow any group to search all suspicious places and will fully facilitate such inspections which do not require prior permission from the defense minister. Any interested group can simply contact the the Army Secretary's Office. The Army secretary said a letter will be sent to Dr. Pradit to ask him for the name of the general who provided him with that information which has caused severe damage to the Army.

Rights Group Urges Military Leaders' Suspension

BK2106054092 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 92 p A2

[Text] An international human rights fact-finding mission yesterday demanded the suspension of the country's top military commanders to help the investigation into human rights abuses during the May 17-20 bloodbath.

The nine-member mission—consisting of legislators, human rights activists, clergymen and medical practitioners from seven countries—said the military and police action against the pro-democracy protesters went far beyond measures of crowd control.

"They committed ferocious acts of violent suppression which reflected the code name given to them, 'The Enemy's Destruction', strongly suggesting that the violence was carefully planned," said legal specialist Jose Manuel Diokno from the Philippines, who was spokesman for the fact-finding mission.

Diokno, from the Manila-based Regional Council for Human Rights in Asia, said international initiatives should clearly recognize and give support to the many Thai organizations and individuals seeking to bring a fully just and democratic society in the country.

"This includes organizations working for constitutional changes to eliminate the military's role in politics and for free and fair elections; the lifting of all restrictions, censorship and control over the press; removal of all obstructions on medical treatment for the injured; training and education of military and police for democracy and human rights; and assurance of the security for witnesses willing to tell their stories to impartial public inquiries on the May bloodbath," he added.

The nine-member international fact-finding mission called for the revocation of the emergency amnesty decree and added that it was encouraging to note that the eight-member Constitutional Tribunal was exercising its full powers under the Criminal Code by issuing subpoenas to witnesses and seeking documents from the Cabinet Secretariat to determine its validity.

The Constitutional Tribunal, chaired by House Speaker Dr Athit Urairat, on Wednesday [17 June] convened for the second time after the Opposition submitted a second appeal for the legal experts to nullify the emergency decree, promulgated by disgraced former prime minister Gen Suchinda Khraprayun on May 23 to provide a blanket amnesty for all involved or responsible for the May 17-20 unrest.

"The international fact-finding mission hopes the tribunal will exercise its full powers to look at the effects of the amnesty decree in its totality.

"The promulgation of the amnesty decree helped to diffuse tensions in the short-term, but there are many long-term factors that have to be addressed.

"The persons responsible for the human rights violations against the people have to be brought to justice," said Diokno.

He added that though Thailand is not a signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, international monitoring and action on human rights abuses in the country was still possible because Bangkok had adopted the 1948 Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

As such, the Filipino legal specialist said, the UN Special Rapporteur on Arbitrary Executions, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and the UN Working Group on Disappearances could investigate the deaths, disappearances, killings and torture of the people in the May bloodbath.

Padma Ratna Tuladhar, an opposition member of Parliament from Nepal, representing the Institute of Human Rights, Environment and Development (Inhured), said it was very important for any future elected government of Thailand to be fully democratic, not corrupt and not tied to any powers-that-be in order to take action against parties responsible for the gross abuses against the people.

Comparing the situation to Nepal in April 1990, when hundreds of Nepalis braved police batons and bullets in their demand for democracy, Tuladhar said: "Though the interim Nepali government initiated the Mallick Commission to look into the human rights abuses, the final report when presented to the elected government after the May 1991 elections, was just ignored."

The final report from the international fact-finding mission, due out next week, would be presentd to the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva and other international human rights bodies.

Removal of Military Heads From State Firms Urged

BK2006064392 Bangkok THE NATION in English 20 Jun 92 p A6

[Editorial: "Time To Remove Military From State Firms"]

[Text] Public condemnation of the military's brutal crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in the May crisis has forced those top commanders responsible for unleashing the soldiers on the unarmed demonstrators to lie low for the time being. Politicians in the pro-military parties are also trying to cover up their ties with the discredited commanders.

In the upcoming general election opposition parties will certainly stress the linkage of these promilitary parties to the abortive efforts of the military to perpetuate ex-army chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun's term as prime minister. They will also capitalize on the fact that the pro-Suchinda politicians share the blame with Suchinda and the military for the bloodbath.

In Bangkok it is not difficult to convince the voters that the May crisis was a showdown between the pro-democracy forces and Suchinda's clique, and the abrupt downfall of Suchinda as well as the surprise appointment of Anan Panyarachun to the premiership represented a clear victory of the people and Thai democracy. The euphoria will probably cost Prachakon Thai, one of the five pro-Suchinda parties, its two House seats in Bangkok.

Whether the electorate in the provinces will get the same message and vote out the rascals is another question. Except for the two Prachakon Thai seats in Bangkok, all of the 195 pro-Suchinda MPs were elected outside the capital. The anti-military sentiments of the Bangkok public may reach the urban areas in the provinces, but they will have little impact on rural voters whose voting decision is closely influenced by local vote canvassers. If most of the canvassers in a constituency work for promilitary candidates, the candidates are likely to win handily regardless of what their opponents say about what happened in Bangkok during the May crisis.

The Anan administration's determination to hold a clean and fair election will be a factor, though not the decisive one. Neither will active monitoring by the revived but powerless Poll Watch stop vote-buying and other electoral fraud. In the previous election, Poll Watch uncovered instances of cheating by many candidates in parties from the pro-military coalition as well as from those outside of it. This means that tighter control by the election authorities and closer monitoring by Poll Watch will not necessarily benefit the opposition parties and hurt the promilitary parties. At most, they will make those unscrupulous candidates, who feel they must not lose, more careful when they try to cheat their way into the House of Representatives.

In order to cheat successfully, a candidate needs to spend a great deal of money thoughtfully (Bt [Baht] lO million is not unreasonable considering the massive pie of government power at stake). One source of financial support is in military circles, where some commanders hold plum jobs on the boards of state enterprises, either because of tradition or the law governing the state enterprises. From these boards the commanders can make decisions on lucrative concessions and multi-billion-baht procurement contracts.

By pulling strings here and there, these commanders can secretly raise huge funds from "voluntary donors" doing business with the state enterprises under the military's control. Moreover, they can also fetch handsome "commissions" or "facilitating fees" whenever they cooperate with particular arms merchants in buying certain military hardware. Some former military leaders are reputed to have relied chiefly on such commissions in founding their parties.

One way to block out military leaders from interfering in national politics is to edge them out of various state enterprises. Their age-old justification for controlling public services and utilities for national security reasons is no longer valid. Their presence tends to hamper the privatization of state enterprises and prevent free competition with the private sector. Military control in some state enterprises engaging in international business also draws foreign contempt and distrust of Thailand.

If these directorships are no longer available to the military, there will be one less reason for senior military officers to vie for top command posts and interfere in national politics. When more and more politicians are elected on their own merit, a better and more democratic government will be possible. Then civilian control of the military can help encourage professionalism in the armed forces and reduce wasteful military spending.

However, our immediate concern is how to discourage the existing wealthy and influential military leaders from helping their politicians buy their way back into power in the upcoming election.

Chat Thai Party Calls Back Ex-Premier Chatchai

BK2106071792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jun 92 p A1

[Text] Former premier Chatchai Chunhawan, who quit politics after the Feb 23 coup, has agreed to make a comeback and lead the Chat Thai Party in the upcoming general election, a senior party member said.

Pol Gen [Police General] Praman Adireksan, who is advisory chairman of the party and Chatchai's brother in law, announced Chatchai's decision at an interview at his residence in Saraburi yesterday.

At the same time, his son Pongpon told The Nation that former PM's [Prime Minister's] Office minister Kon Thappharangsi, also a member of the Ratchakhru clan, is likely to replace influential party secretary general Banhan Sinlapa-acha.

Pongpon said that if the party members agreed to the changes, Banhan should be "promoted" to the post of senior deputy leader.

Praman's announcement yesterday further fuelled speculation that Chatchai's possible comeback would boost Chat Thai's strength in the election and make him a leading candidate for prime minister.

Chatchai, he said, accepted "my personal request" to return and prepare the party for the election.

The advisory chairman, who co-founded Chat Thai along with Chatchai in the 70s, said that Chatchai would be nominated at a party meeting next week.

Chat Thai leader ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sombun Rahong, whose nomination to the premiership was derailed at the last minute, has declared he is stepping down and will not stand in the upcoming general election. He also indicated he would welcome Chatchai as his successor.

Chatchai is scheduled to return from Britain next week to participate in the crucial party meeting, Praman said.

Before leaving for Britain for a vacation shortly after Anan Panyarachun was appointed prime minister, Chatchai said he remained undecided over the call for his return.

Members of his Ratchakhru clan urged him to take over the leadership to improve the party's image as influential party secretary general Banhan Sinlapa-acha indicated that he was ready to vie for the top party post after Sombun announced his retirement.

Pongpon said that Chatchai's takeover would boost the party's image because the former premier has earned respect inside and outside the country. He also said Chatchai would act as a magnet to draw former senior party members back to the party.

Many MPs in other parties have also approached Chat Thai to explore the possibility of joining it for the next election, he said.

Vietnam

Joint MIA Search in Central Provinces Reported

BK2006110692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Vietnamese and U.S. experts from Friday launched another another month-long search for information on American servicemen missing since the Vietnam War.

The search, the 18th so far, is conducted by [passage indistinct], two of which will excavate plane crash sites in Quang Binh Province. The other teams will examine old records alleging to live sighting reports in Quang Binh, Quang Tri, and Phu Yen.

Hanoi Cites Denial of Claim on MIAs in Russia

BK2106052892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Russian News Agency ITAR-TASS on 19 June said that a special committee set up to search for U.S. prisoners listed as missing in the Vietnam war found no trace at a labor camp of the former Soviet Union in the northernmost region of Russia.

Russian President Yeltsin has aroused public opinion after making a statement at the White House that American captives in the Korean and Vietnam wars were secretly sent to the Soviet Union. President Yeltsin also said that former leaders of the Kremlin, including former Soviet President Gorbachev, knew about this issue but they kept it a secret. Experts on MIAs of both sides, however, described it as contradictory and ambiguous.

Yeltsin's Claim Refuted

BK2006114692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] According to REUTERS, Western diplomats in Hanoi say that U.S. experts' three-year search for missing American servicemen has failed to find any evidence to support Russian President Yeltsin's statement that some American soldiers were sent to the Soviet Union.

A diplomat closely associated with the U.S. search efforts says no clues have been found in regard to the statement that some American captives were sent to the former Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, the Russian News Agency ITAR-TASS said on Friday that a special committee set up to search for U.S. prisoners of the Vietnam War says it found no trace of a labor camp in the northernmost part of Russia.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin's controversial White House statement about American captives in the Korean and Vietnam Wars being sent to the Soviet Union [passage indistinct] from experts on both sides who described it as contradictory and ambiguous.

On his part, Mr. Gorbachev has [word indistinct] refuted the charge that he knows about those American prisoners of war.

A senior Russian official has cast doubts on claims that U.S. prisoners from the Vietnam War were taken to the Soviet Union.

A Reuters report quotes the Russian co-chairman of the Russian-U.S. Joint Commission Investigating Prisoners of War as saying that [passage indistinct] following the breakup of the Soviet Union. The fact is, he said, that in the last five years our society was opened up. If there had been an American, he would have had the chance to announce himself.

On his part, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker was quoted by Reuters as saying in Washington on Thursday that the U.S. obviously has to be careful about raising hope that there might be people still alive in Russia.

U.S. Committee Helps Students Obtain Fellowships

BK2206074192 Hanoi VNA in English 0559 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 22—Forty Vietnamese are studying in universities in the United States and Canada thanks the intervention of the US Committee for Scientific Cooperation with Vietnam.

The committee helped them by obtaining for them fellowships available for different disciplines at different American or Canadian universities after holding for them language exams called TOEFL (Teaching of English as a Foreign Language). Dr. Judith Ladinsky, chairwoman of the committee, who is now in Hanoi for the 36th time, told the English-language daily VIETNAM NEWS last Saturday that twice yearly TOEFL exams had been given in Vietnam for 600 students since January 1989.

"There is no cost at all to the students to attend TOEFL exams. The cost with the TOEFL will be paid for the Vietnamese students by the committee," she said.

She further told VIETNAM NEWS that nine other students had been accepted for September of 92 and that the committee was seeking grants for 15 more.

Boeing Executives on Sales to Vietnam Airlines

BK2106094692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] U.S. aircraft manufacturer Boeing [words indistinct] to Hanoi this month to negotiate the sale of aircraft to Vietnam once Washington lifts its trade embargo. A Vietnam Airline official said six Boeing executives arrived during the visit to propose to Vietnam Airlines an agreement on a deal to buy aircraft in the future.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Canadian Trade Official

BK2006153792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] On the afternoon of 19 June, Council of Ministers Chairman Vo Van Kiet received Mr. Balloch, assistant minister in charge of Asia and the Pacific under the Canadian Ministry of External Relations and International Trade. Together with Mr. Balloch were Mr. Holdsworth, deputy chairman in charge of Asia for Canada's International Development Agency, and His Excellency Perron, the Canadian ambassador to Vietnam. Nguyen Dy Nien, Vietnamese deputy minister of foreign relations, was also present at the reception.

Mr. Balloch said his visit marks a new important developing step in Canada-Vietnam relations. He affirmed that, apart from the existing cooperation in oil and gas, Canada will continue its cooperation with Vietnam on communications, telecommunications, and infrastructure construction, which are the fields in which many Canadian companies are interested. He also highly valued the results of the renovation in Vietnam and held that the international and regional situation has created favorable conditions for the strengthening and broadening of bilateral relations. Canada will promote these relations.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet welcomed the first visit of high-ranking officials of the Canadian Ministry of External Relations and International Trade and the International Development Agency. He expressed the hope that as a result of the visit, the relations of cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened and broadened in the fields of economy, culture, and education. He stressed that Vietnam is encouraging and creating every favorable condition for Canadian businessmen and enterprises to invest in Vietnam, including in shareholding.

Russian Deputy Premier, SRV Ambassador on Trade

BK2006161792 Hanoi VNA in English 1432 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20—Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation V.X. Chenomurolin received in Moscow on June 19 the newly-appointed Vietnamese ambassador, Mr. Ho Huan Nghiem. The two sides exchanged views on the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Deputy Prime Minister Chenomurolin reaffirmed his country's desire to enhance economic and trade cooperation with Vietnam, in the first place the early signing of a protocol on goods exchange between the two countries for this year. [sentence as received]

Do Muoi Congratulates Hungarian Socialist Leader

BK2006162392 Hanoi VNA in English 1430 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20—General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Do Muoi today congratulated Horn Duld on his re-election as president of the Hungarian Socialist Party. General Secretary Do Muoi wished the Hungarian party leader many achievements in his noble tasks, and the friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Hungary further consolidation and development.

Vice Premier Receives South Korean Industrialist

BK2006161392 Hanoi VNA in English 1432 GMT 20 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20—Vice Premier Tran Duc Luong received here Thursday Mr. Chon Kak-ahn, president of the Heavy Engineering Company of South Korea, who was on a visit as guest of the Ministry of Heavy Industry to look into possibilities for cooperation in heavy industry development. Also present at the reception was Minister of Heavy Industry Tran Lum. Vice Premier Tran Duc Luong said he hoped that after the visit the two sides would work out long, medium, and short-term programmes and projects on cooperation between the two countries. For his part, Mr. Chon Kak-ahn took note of the vice premier's proposals for cooperation and promised to create favourable conditions for a number of Vietnamese managing officials to have training in South Korea. As an initial step, his company will send experts to Vietnam to inquire into some mechanical engineering factories under the Ministries of Heavy Industry, Construction, Post, Communication and Transport, Energy and National Defence with the aim to compile cooperation projects. While here, the South Korean delegation paid tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. It also called at a number of engineering plants under the Ministries of Heavy Industry and National Defence.

DPRK Charge d'Affaires Holds News Conference

BK1906154892 Hanoi VNA in English 1429 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19—Charge d' Affaires A.I. of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Yi Kwon-in held a press conference here this morning occasioned by the month for solidarity with the Korean people (June 25).

The Korean diplomat reviewed his people's revolutionary struggle against the US imperialists and their henchmen for peace, sovereignty and reunification of Korea, although many difficulties and hardships are still ahead, the Korean people, enjoying strong sympathy and support from progressive, and peace loving people over the world, will surely gain the final victory, he stressed.

Vo Van Kiet Receives Departing Philippine Envoy

BK1906152892 Hanoi VNA in English 1429 GMT 19 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet received here today Philippine Ambassador Mariano L. Baccay who paid him a farewell visit before concluding his term of office in Vietnam.

Chairman Vo Van Kiet highly appreciated Ambassador Baccay's active contributions to the consolidation and development of the relations and cooperation between Vietnam and the Philippines, he expressed his confidence in the further development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the two peoples,and peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the Southeast Asia.

Electoral Council Publishes List of Candidates

BK2206075692 Hanoi VNA in English 0604 GMT 22 Jun 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 22—395 among 602 candidates will be elected to the new National Assembly, announced the Electoral Council of the 9th National Assembly in a communique on its meetings held yesterday under the chairmanship of President Vo Chi Cong. The council noted that the nomination of candidates by mass and social organisations or public offices as well as the filing of dossiers of independent candidates have been made in a democratic manner and in conformity with the electoral law.

The list of candidates at each electoral unit together with their summarized biographies will be posted up at convenient places.

From now to July 19, the election day, all candidates will have broad contacts with their electorates to present their plans of actions.

Council for Assembly Election Issues Communique

BK2106162392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jun 92

[Communique of the Council for the Election of Deputies to the Ninth National Assembly]

[Text] On 21 June 1992, the Council for the Election of Deputies to the Ninth National Assembly held its third session in the capital of Hanoi under the direction of Chairman Vo Chi Cong. The session was held to decide on the lists of candidates standing for the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly in each electoral unit throughout the country, as well as to discuss a number of measures to guarantee conditions for the election to score fine results.

The council reached the following conclusions after reviewing reports filed by the third round of consultations organized by the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee Presidium and by the standing bodies of the fatherland front committees in the provinces and cities, the personal records and lists of candidates to the Ninth National Assembly election, reports on election preparations, and reports submitted to the electoral council by its inspection teams in a number of localities. They are:

—That consultations to select candidates nominated by mass societies, social organizations, and state agencies as well as independent candidates forming the official lists of candidates standing for the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly, have been organized in a democratic spirit and according to set procedures as stipulated by law.

—Those whose names appear on the lists of candidates are all trusted by the conferences of voters in the localities where they work and live. Their quality and competence meet the selection criteria defined under Article 3 of the law on the election of National Assembly deputies.

Based on the recommendations of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, the fatherland front Central Committee standing body, and the electoral committees in the provinces and cities under the direct management of the central echelon, the electoral council has approved the lists of candidates to the Ninth National Assembly election in each electoral unit throughout the country and allowed the mass media to announce them on 24 and 25 June 1992 to keep the entire people informed.

The total number of people on the lists stands at 602 and will be distributed to 158 electoral units so that voters can select 395 of them to the Ninth National Assembly.

The electoral council reminds the electoral committees, electoral boards, electoral teams, administrative bodies at all levels, fatherland front organizations, and mass societies of the need to satisfactorily carry out the following important tasks from now until the election day scheduled for 19 July:

1. Based on the lists of candidates to the election of Ninth National Assembly deputies already made public by the electoral council, the electoral boards must post the lists of candidates and their curriculum vitae at polling stations where it is convenient for the people to read. Adequate arrangements must be made for candidates to meet with voters and inform them of the projected tasks they will fulfill if elected. It is necessary to see to it that candidates carefully listen to the suggestions of voters from all walks of life. These meetings must take place in a dynamic, practical, and open-minded manner. It is important to avoid formality.

2. Measures must be taken to accelerate propaganda activities to make everyone understand the significance and objectives of the election, the rights and duties of

citizens in the election, the criteria for the selection of National Assembly deputies, and candidates' curriculum vitae, thus encouraging voters to heighten their sense of responsibility and select the right candidates to the highest organ of state power.

3. Let everyone join hands with the organs concerned in studying, clarifying, and settling complaints regarding lists of voters and candidates to the election of National Assembly deputies.

4. Measures must be taken to ensure the material and technical conditions of communications means to support of the election. Polling stations must be set up in decent, convenient locations. It is necessary to ensure sufficient cadres to oversee balloting and vote counting.

5. Plans must be worked out to guarantee security and order for the election. Precautions must be taken against typhoons and floods. Regarding a number of localities affected by natural disasters and areas where ethnic minority compatriots are facing difficulties, measures must be taken to assist them in a practical way.

6. Along with election preparations, measures must be taken to satisfactorily carry out other local tasks. Every effort must be made to secure political and socioeconomic stability to create conditions for voters throughout the country to enthusiastically and jubilantly go to the polls, thus turning 19 July into a genuine festival for the entire people.

Officials Inspect Assembly Election Preparations

Vu Oanh Inspects in Hoa Binh

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[Text] From 14-16 June, a delegation led by Comrade Vu Oanh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the electoral council; and Comrade Pham Van Kiet, secretary general of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee and member of the electoral council, inspected the preparations for the ninth National Assembly elections in Hoa Binh and Ha Tay Provinces.

Accompanying it were Comrade Ly Tran Hung, head of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; Comrade Do Duy Thuong, head of the Office of the VFF; and a number of specialists.

While there, the delegation had working sessions with the standing bodies of the provincial party committees, people's councils, people's committees, and fatherland front committees. The delegation was also briefed by the electoral committees of the two provinces, the first electoral board of Hoa Binh Province, and the first electoral board of Ha Tay Province on what has been done as well as on what remains to be done from now until the election day scheduled for 19 July 1992.

After being briefed on all aspects of the election preparations, on behalf of the inspection team, Comrade Vu Oanh praised the two provinces for a job well done. Despite the tight work schedules resulting from the recent redelineation of their administrative boundaries, the two provinces have made efforts to develop the local people's revolutionary traditions, urgently organizing support services for the electoral boards and electoral teams so the latter could focus on guiding election preparations and on organizing by- elections to select additional members of the Hoa Binh provincial people's council on schedule and in a democratic atmosphere as stipulated by law. In assessing the actual situation in each province, Comrade Vu Oanh brought everyone's attention to a number of points as follows:

—The renovation undertaking calls for efforts to improve the quality of the activities of each deputy and the National Assembly as a whole. To this end, each province should further develop the people's right of mastership from the central down to grassroots levels. Arrangements must be made to broadly propagandize and disseminate the law on the National Assembly elections and on National Assembly deputy selection criteria. This would make cadres, employees, members of the Armed Forces, mass organizations, and compatriots of different ethnic groups understand thoroughly the significance and importance of the elections, realize their rights and duties, and to enthusiastically go to the polls.

—Wherever complaints or letters of denunciations are filed, the provincial electoral boards and local leadership should take adequate steps to help clarify those issues for candidates and voters, thus making everyone feel enthusiastic and confident about carrying out their tasks. Measures must be taken to guarantee that if a citizen is eligible to vote, his/her name must be included in a voter's namelist.

—Adequate arrangements must be made for candidates to meet with and brief voters in their electoral units on the projected duties they will fulfill once elected to the National Assembly.

—Measures must be taken to encourage voters to contribute suggestions to the candidates on how to resolve issues related to national policies, the people's moral and material welfare, practical issues raised by real life situations, and new factors emerging from production and everyday life.

—It is necessary to apply adequate, practical forms of motivation and attach due importance to satisfactorily resolving immediate socioeconomic problems. Concentrated efforts must be made to implement the policies toward retirees and ethnic minority compatriots who are facing many difficulties like those in the basin area of Hoa Binh Province.

—It is important to provide close guidance over public order and security maintenance. Plans must be worked out to mobilize and strengthen local information and communications systems to meet the demands of people in remote villages and high-lying areas where it is difficult to make travel arrangements.

—It is necessary to bring into full play the aggregate strength created by the overall political system and the entire people to guarantee success for the elections, promote socioeconomic development, and build a strong administration in the future.

—The election of deputies to the National Assembly is a deep-rooted, widespread political drive among the people and a festival for the masses. By knowing how to stir up and develop the people's revolutionary traditions and right of mastership, we will help compatriots of different ethnic groups in Hoa Binh and Ha Tay Provinces elect the right deputies to the highest organ of state power.

Nguyen Huu Tho Inspects Song Be

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[Text] From 15-17 June, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee Presidium, and vice chairman of the Central Council for the Election of Ninth National Assembly Deputies, inspected the preparations for the election of deputies to the Ninth National Assembly in the provinces of Song Be, Dong Nai, and Tay Ninh.

Vice Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho was briefed by the comrade members of the standing bodies of provincial people's councils, people's committees, and electoral committees on the local socioeconomic situations and on the election preparations in the various localities, including Hung Dinh village in Thuan An District of Song Be Province, Tan Buu Village, Bien Hoa City, and Hoa Thanh District of Tay Ninh Province.

On behalf of the Central Council for the Election of Deputies to the Ninth National Assembly, Vice Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho praised the local administrative bodies, front organizations, agencies, departments, sectors, and mass societies for a job well done as evidenced by their strict observance of set procedures, adequate preparations for the election as stipulated by law, effective public security and the maintenance of order, and the stabilization of people's lives to secure fine results for the election day.

In dealing with the campaign to motivate people to run for election and to vote, Vice Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho attached special importance to the problems concerning the criteria and background of National Assembly deputies. He emphatically stated: The National Assembly is the people's highest organ of representatives to decide on the most important national issues. Therefore, National Assembly deputies must be fully competent. This means that one should not pay too much attention to background and belittle the competence factor. Great efforts must be made to elect to the National Assembly young people, women, and non-party members who are capable, have prestige in society, and are known to and trusted by the people.